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Re-unions of the old Californians in New



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THE

ASSOCIATED PIONEERS

OF THE

TERRITORIAL DAYS OF

CALIFORNIA,

IN THE

City of New York.

ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 11th, 1875.

GEN'L H. GATES GIBSON, President.

JOHN SICKELS, Vice-President.

FRANCIS D. CLARK, Sec'y and Treas.

New York:

THE FRANK McELROY MERCANTILE STEAM PRINTING HOUSE,
Nos. 99 AND 101 WILLIAM STREET.

1875.

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RE-UNIONS
OF
OLD CALIFORNIANS
IN
NEW YORK.

THE annual re-union of old Californians, now resident of the city of New York and its immediate vicinity, was inaugurated on the evening of the 6th of March, 1872, by a party of gentlemen, former members of that pioneer regiment to the Pacific coast in 1847, known as "Stevenson's California Regiment of New York Volunteers." The party assembled at the residence of a former comrade, John Wolf, Esq., on West 23d street, and upon the invitation of that gentleman. Of the regiment there were present : its former surgeon, Dr. Alex. Perry, Capt. James M. Turner, Lieut. Jeremiah Sherwood ; privates Russell Myers, Francis D. Clark and

John Wolf, the host. Among the guests were Mr. O. H. Pierson, an old '49er, and John A. Sutter, Jr., grandson of that old pioneer, General John A. Sutter. The evening was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the arrival of the ship Thos. H. Perkins, the pioneer ship of the fleet which conveyed the regiment to California. Letters of regret were received from absent comrades, Major General Jas. A. Hardie, Inspector General U. S. A., formerly major of the regiment; Generals Nelson, Taylor and Francis J. Lippitt, formerly Captains; Hon. Sherman O. Houghton, House of Representatives, formerly a member of Co. A., as also letters from other distinguished gentlemen residing away from the city. It was at this little gathering that the subject was discussed of the organization of a "Society of California Pioneers of New York City," all Californians of 1849 and prior, to be eligible, the society to act in concert with the one at San Francisco.

On the following year, in the month of March, the second re-union took place, and there assembled at the residence of Mr. Wolf, Dr. Perry, Capt. Turner, Lieut. Sherwood, Privates Myers, Clark, Wolf, as also the following who were not among those present upon the former occasion, privates Jacob J. Schoonmaker, Wm. H. Rogers, James E. Nuttman, Jacob W. Norris and John Taylor, and thus was another evening passed in a joyous re-union of these early pioneers.

In the month of March, 1874, the members of the regiment decided to hold the re-union of that year at one of our hotels in consequence of sickness in the family of their comrade, Mr. Wolf, himself also an invalid, and while arrangements were being effected for that purpose the proposition was made to those gentlemen having the matter in charge, by a number of 49ers, to join the two elements upon the present occasion, and have a re-union of California Pioneers, on the evening of the 26th March, 1874, celebrating the twenty-seventh anniversary of the landing of Stevenson's Regiment of New York Volunteers at San Francisco, and the following circular was issued and addressed to all pioneers known to be residents of this and adjoining States:

1847.

RE-UNION OF CALIFORNIA PIONEERS.

1874.

New York, March 16, 1874.

The undersigned take pleasure in announcing, that arrangements have been completed for a Re-union of California Pioneers, to be held at the STURTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway, 28th and 29th Streets, on Thursday Evening, the 26th instant, at 8 o'clock, being the twenty-seventh Anniversary of the landing of Col. Stevenson's Regiment of New York Volunteers, at San Francisco, Cal.

Should you be pleased to participate in the Re-union, a response addressed to the Secretary will meet with attention.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Surgeon ALEXANDER PERRY,
Lieut. J. SHERWOOD,
JAMES E. NUTTMAN,
RUSSELL MYERS,
FRANCIS D. CLARK,
JOHN WOLF.

STEVENSON'S
REGIMENT.

Maj. Gen. H. GATES GIBSON, U. S. A.
" FRANCIS E. PINTO,
Hon. JAS. S. WETHERED,
JOHN SICKLES,
O. H. PIERSON,
JACOB P. LEESE.

CALIFORNIA
PIONEERS.

ALEXANDER PERRY, M. D. Chairman,
LIEUT. J. SHERWOOD, Treasurer,
1172 Broadway.

Gen. FRANCIS E. PINTO, Sec'y,
106 Wall street.

Upon the evening indicated there assembled at the Sturtevant House a large and enthusiastic gathering of Californians of the early days—among the number being Commodore C. K. Garrison, General Thos. B. Van Buren, Willard B. Farwell, William Colligan, William M. Walton, Jas. F. Curtis, John Lambier, H. P. Townsend, G. A. Mendon, James Stark, the old pioneer actor; E. W. Crowell, and besides the gentlemen composing the committee of arrangements there were some fifteen former members of the regiment present, and among the guests were Rufus Hatch, Esq., Vice-President of the Pacific Mail SS. Co., and Clark Bell, Esq., Counsel to the Company, who represented the old pioneer Steamship Company of California. This assemblage unanimously voted that the re-union so worthily inaugurated by the little band of Stevenson's regiment should henceforth assume a permanent character, and upon the motion of Mr. O. H. Pierson, the present company adjourn to meet again, if alive, during the coming winter, and in furtherance of that resolution the following circular was issued, calling a meeting of old Californians at the Sturtevant House on the evening of the 28th January, 1875.

TERRITORIAL DAYS OF CALIFORNIA.

RE-UNION OF OLD CALIFORNIANS.

MEXICAN AND AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, January, 21, 1875.

A meeting of gentlemen who were residents of California, prior to its admission as a State into the Union, September 9, 1850, will be held at the STURTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway, 28th and 29th Streets, on Thursday evening, 28th instant, at 8 o'clock.

The object of the meeting is for the purpose of selecting a Committee of Arrangements for a proposed Re-union Banquet, at an early day, as also to obtain the views of those intending to participate upon the occasion.

The Re-union of the 26th of March last was attended with so much pleasure and satisfaction, that those who were participants, as also many who were unable to be present, have expressed a desire for its repetition the present winter,

Californians of 1851 and 1852, the early days of the Golden State, are cordially invited to participate.

You are requested to be present upon the evening indicated, or may address a communication (giving your views and expectation of participating), to the Chairman, California Meeting, Sturtevant House.

Respectfully, etc.,

JACOB P. LEESE,	1833.
RODMAN M. PRICE,	1846.
WILLIAM COLLIGAN,	"
ALEXANDER PERRY, M.D.,	1847.
JEREMIAH SHERWOOD,	"
FRANCIS D. CLARK,	"
O. H. PIERSON,	1849.
E. W. CROWELL,	"
S. D. JONES,	"
WILLARD B. FARWELL,	"
WILLIAM M. WALTON,	"
JOHN SICKELS,	"
FRANCIS E. PINTO,	"
J. A. SPERRY,	"
THOMAS D. JOHNS,	1850.
JAMES F. CURTIS,	"

This circular was addressed to all old Californians, known to be residents of the city of New York and vicinity, and to many residing in distant States, and in response there assembled at the Sturtevant House, on the evening of the 28th of January, the following named persons: Lieut. Jeremiah Sherwood, George M. Leanard, Russell Myers, Francis D. Clark, and James E. Nuttman, of Stevenson's Regiment, 1847; General H. Gates Gibson, O. H. Pierson, John Sickels, William M. Walton, Thos. McSpedon, H. Barnard, Edw. F. Burton, Willard B. Farwell, pioneers of 1849; S. L. Merchant, Thos. D. Johns, George W. Stanton, J. A. Prior, of 1850, and James H. Butler of 1852.

The inclement state of the weather, a heavy storm prevailing, caused many to be absent who otherwise intended to have been at the meeting.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Willard B. Farwell, and on motion of that gentleman, General H. Gates Gibson, U. S. A., was chosen chairman, and on motion of Mr. O. H. Pierson, Mr. Francis D. Clark was selected as Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, which was to make arrangements for the annual banquet of old Californians resident of the city of New York and vicinity.

On motion of Mr. Pierson it was resolved that the banquet should take place on Thursday evening the 11th of February, at the Sturtevant House.

The Chair announced the following committees in connection with the banquet, and who were instructed to make all necessary arrangements for the same.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

VICE ADMIRAL S. C. ROWAN, U. S. Navy,	JACOB P. LEESE,
MAJOR GEN. JOSEPH HOOKER, U. S. Army,	JEREMIAH SHEHWOOD,
" H. GATES GIBSON, U. S. Army,	JOHN SICKELS,
HON. RODMAN M. PRICE,	WILLARD B. FARWELL,
ALEXANDER PERRY, M. D.,	FRANCIS D. CLARK.

COMMITTEE ON INVITATION.

MAJOR GEN. RUFUS INGALLS, U. S. Army. JOHN SICKELS.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

GEN. FRANCIS E. PINTO,
EDGAR W. CROWELL,

WILLIAM M. WALTON,
O. H. PIERSON.

COMMITTEE ON DECORATIONS.

JAMES F. CURTIS,
WILLIAM COLLIGAN,

MAJOR RUSSELL MYERS,
COL. JAS. E. NUTTMAN.

Mr. CLARK moved that this meeting proceed to take the necessary steps for the immediate organization of a permanent association, to be known as the "Associated Pioneers of the Territorial days of California."

Mr. PIERSON moved that the Chairman appoint a committee to frame a constitution and by-laws for the purpose of such an organization.

The CHAIR appointed as such committee Messrs. Johns, Sickels, Walton, Farwell, Colligan, Myers, Sherwood, Clark and Nuttman, with instructions to make their report on the evening of the banquet.

After a full exchange of views on the part of those present in relation to the subjects brought before the meeting; on motion of Mr. MERCHANT the meeting adjourned until the evening of the 11th of February.

At a subsequent meeting of the Committee of Arrangements the resignation of Dr. Alex. Perry was received in consequence of his inability to attend the banquet.

On motion of Mr. F. D. CLARK the same was accepted and Mr. S. L. Merchant was chosen to fill the vacancy.

On motion of Mr. JOHN SICKELS, Major-Gen. H. Gates Gibson was chosen Chairman of the Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, February 11, 1875.

At the meeting of Old Californians, held at the Sturtevant House in this city on Thursday evening the 28th of January last, the undersigned were selected as a committee to prepare a suitable plan of organization for a permanent association, through which the memories of their pioneer experiences in the settlement and development of California, during its territorial and early days may be perpetuated to the members of such association and their posterity.

Believing that the best way to perfect such an organization is to approach the subject in the simplest and most concise manner, and to act without unnecessary expenditure of time, the committee have prepared the subjoined brief articles of association, which they hereby submit with the recommendation that they be accepted and signed by all who desire to become members, and by that act thus calling the desired association into immediate existence.

THOS. D. JOHNS, 1850, Chairman.

JOHN SICKELS,	} 1849.
WM. M. WALTON,	
WILLARD B. FARWELL,	

WILLIAM COLLIGAN, 1846.

RUSSELL MYERS,	} Stevenson's Regiment, 1847.
J. SHERWOOD,	
FRANCIS D. CLARK,	
JAS. E. NUTTMAN,	

Gen. FRANCIS E. PINTO moved the acceptance of the report, and on being seconded by Ex-Gov. RODMAN M. PRICE, the same was unanimously received.

THOMAS D. JOHNS here presented, as Chairman of the Committee the following.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

1st. This organization shall be called "The Associated Pioneers of the Territorial days of California."

2d. It shall be composed of all residents of California prior to its admission into the Union, September 9, 1850.

3d. All former and present citizens of California, who resided there subsequent to September 9, 1850, shall be eligible to "*honorary membership* on the same terms as other members, and shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of the association."

4th. The officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President and a Secretary (who shall also be Treasurer), they shall constitute *ex-officio* the Board of Trustees, and shall have the executive management and direction of the association.

5th. All persons eligible to membership as above shall be and become members of the association on subscribing to these articles of association, and paying to the Treasurer the sum of *ten* dollars, and without payment of any further dues whatsoever.

6th. The sums received for membership as above, or from any source whatever, shall be invested by the trustees in United States Government bonds, and placed for safe keeping in the vault of a reliable *Safe Deposit Company*, not to be withdrawn or appropriated except by vote of the association. The interest on such bonds to be expended from time to time as may be in the judgment of the trustees, requisite for expenses of printing stationery, etc., on behalf of the association.

7th. The annual meeting shall be held on the anniversary of the discovery of gold in California. But when that day falls on Saturday or Sunday, the meeting may be held on such other day as the trustees may select.

The articles above enumerated, with the exception of the seventh, as above stated, were unanimously adopted.

An election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and Gen. H. Gates Gibson, U. S. Army, was chosen President, John Sickels, Vice-President, and Francis D. Clark, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANQUET.

At half-past eight o'clock on Thursday evening, the 11th of February, 1875, the old Californians who had assembled in the parlors of the Sturtevant proceeded to the Dining Hall, preceded by Commodore Garrison, Ex-Gov. Rodman M. Price, Jacob P. Leese and Col. James E. Nuttman, followed by some seventy other old residents of California. Upon entering the hall a sumptuous repast was spread upon the boards, the character of which reflected due credit upon the Messrs. Lelands, under whose management this home for Californians is conducted ; the bill of fare bore evidence that in fish, flesh, fruit and liquids, California was indeed present. Salmon from the Sacramento, Bacon from Russian River, Green Turtle steak, *a la* California style ; Antelope from the valley of the San Joaquin, Champagne, Sherry, Port and other wines from the vinyards of Napa and Sonoma valley. Among the ornamentations of the tables were the "California Grizzly Bear," Atlantic and Pacific Locomotive, with train of cars," "California Hunting Scene," and here and there huge fruit baskets filled with fruits from California, etc.

Amid the decorations that adorned the walls were conspicuous mottoes, calculated to bring back to mind old familiar scenes and long forgotten faces. Among many of these were the following :

MARSHALL, March, 1848.	STEVENSON'S REGIMENT OF NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS. — California, 1847.	U. S. Store Ships Lexington, Southampton, Erie. — 1847.
THE EARLY PIONEERS OF CALIFORNIA, STEVENSON'S REGIMENT.	Co. M, 3d Artillery, — Capt. KEYES, 2d Lt. H. G. GIBSON.	Co. F, 3d Artillery. — 1st Lt. W. T. SHERMAN, 2d Lt. E. O. C. ORD, — Monterey, 1847.
SLOAT, STOCKTON, SHUBRICK. — 1846.	THE HORN — AROUND.	OLD 49ERS. — Steamers Senator, Capt. SUTTER, — Mint.
NAVAL SQUADRON, PACIFIC COAST, 1846. Savannah, Congress, Levant, Portsmouth, Warren, Cyane, Dale.	THE EXCHANGES OF '49. — EL DORADO, — BELLA UNION, — PARKER HOUSE.	SHERMAN, HALLECK, ORD. — 1846.
MONTEREY, July 7, 9 A. M. — YERBA BUENA. July 9, 7 A. M. — SONOMA, July 9, 4 P. M.	THE TOW-PATHS OF THE SACRAMENTO AND SAN JOAQUIN.	THE BEAR FLAG MEN — OF 1846.
ALCALDE OF MONTEREY, 1849. Ex-President of Cali- fornia Pioneers. (Photograph.) Hon. PHILIP A. ROACH.	9TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1850. THE TWO BOBS, SEMPLE AND PARKER. COUNTRY ACROSS BY OX-TEAM EXPRESS.	THE CALIFORNIA EXPEDITION, 1846-'47. — Thomas H. Perkins, Susan Drew, Loo Choo, Brutus, Isabella, Sweden.

Only a partial record of names of old Californians present upon this occasion has been obtained. It was

the intention to have recorded the names of all, but other duties of the secretary prevented the so doing.

1833:	S. D. JONES,
JACOB P. LEËSE,	S. L. WILSON,
	EDWARD F. BURTON,
1846.	M. J. SHANDLEY,
WM. COLLIGAN,	N. F. TOOMBS,
*RODMAN M. PRICE,	M. B. CARPENTER,
	J. J. HAGER.
1847.	1850.
(STEVENSON'S REGIMENT,)	THOS. D. JOHNS,
LIEUT. J. SHERWOOD,	JAMES F. CURTIS,
G. M. LEANARD,	GEORGE W. STANTON,
RUSSELL MYERS,	BEVERLY C. SANDERS,
JOSEPH EVANS,	GEO. F. SNIFFEN,
FRANCIS D. CLARK,	S. L. MERCHANT,
CHAS. J. MCPHERSON,	W. H. HAMPTON,
JAMES E. NUTTMAN,	HENRY FRITZ,
WILLIAM H. ROGERS,	J. HILBORN,
WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS,	B. S. EATON,
	M. WARD,
1849.	CHAS. L. WRIGHT.
JOHN SICKELS,	
WILLIAM M. WALTON,	1851.
ROBT. H. MCKUNE,	J. W. SIMONTON,
GEN. H. GATES GIBSON,	EDWARD J. QUIRK,
FRANCIS E. PINTO,	F. R. BABY,
OLIVER H. PIERSON,	C. R. THOMPSON,
W. B. FARWELL,	G. W. GUTHRIE.
H. BARNARD,	
THOS. MCSPEDON,	1852.
A. J. MCCALL,	COM. C. K. GARRISON,
GEO. F. LORD,	J. H. BUTLER,
ENOCH GOVE,	J. H. MERRYMAN,
JOHN LAMBIER,	
JOHN GAULT,	1853.
CHARLES STONE,	COL. WM. G. RANKIN,

* NOTE.—Purser Price was with the naval squadron at Monterey, June 7, 1846, when our flag was raised—landed with the naval forces, and read the proclamation of Commodore Sloat, declaring the occupation of California by the United States.

He was appointed Alcalde and Prefect, and was the first to exercise

The following named gentlemen had secured their tickets, but the inclement state of the weather, a severe storm prevailing on that evening, as also the difficulties experienced in crossing the rivers and other causes prevented their presence.

Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A.; C. S. Newcomb, C. P. Huntington, Eugene Kelly, General Joseph Hooker, U. S. A.; J. Seligmann, Wm. R. Garrison, Levi Parsons, Edgar W. Crowell, Commodore John W. Livingston, U. S. N.; John S. Ellis, Aaron VanValkenburg and J. A. Sperry.

At the conclusion of the dinner the Chairman, GEN. GIBSON, preliminary to the introduction of the regular toasts, addressed the associates as follows:

FELLOW CALIFORNIANS—

In assuming the duty which your kind partiality has assigned me this evening, I feel that I am usurping the place which more properly belongs to some older and more distinctive Californian—to some one who amid

“disastrous chances;
Of moving accidents by flood and field,
The hair-breadth 'scapes”

judicial functions under American rule on the Pacific. Chaplain Colton was afterward associated with him. On the arrival of a special messenger (Lieut. McRea of the navy) with the official news that war existed between the United States and Mexico, purser Price volunteered to carry the dispatch from Monterey, to Commodore Stockton at Los Angeles, as it was deemed of the highest importance that Commodore Stockton should receive the news in the shortest time possible, as Sloat had raised our flag and occupied the country, and Stockton had carried on an active war, and subjugated it, without knowing that war existed.

Mr. Price subsequently participated in the battles and events of the West Coast, was one of the Commissioners to settle the terms of occupation of Mazatlan, was with the Naval forces that landed at La Paz, San Blas, and at the bombardment of Guymas. At Mazatlan, he was entrusted by Com Shubrick with verbal despatches, to General Scott, at the City of Mexico, and to the President, to arrange for a joint attack by the Army and Navy on Acapulco, which was a perilous duty. He arrived in the City of Mexico, just after the treaty of peace had been made at Guadalupe Hidalgo, and proceeded at once to Washington, hurrying to reach there before the treaty was acted upon by our Senate. From accidental delays he did not get there until the day after—the steamer which carried him from Vera Cruz to New Orleans lying several days aground. If he had arrived 48 hours sooner, probably with the information he had, sustained by officers in the Pacific Squadron and in Mexico, no treaty would have been ratified by the United States, that did not give to us all Mexico. He was in a few months after gold was

and trying vicissitudes of early California days, assisted in founding a great State on the far distant shores of the Pacific. But I have come here to-night, not only as a member of the Society of California Pioneers of the class of 1849, but also as a representative of that regiment of the American Army, which first occupied the territory of the Californias in 1847, and whose record has since been closely associated with their history, down to the termination of the great civil war. It was a portion of this regiment which formed, with the gallant sons of the Empire State, under Colonel Stevenson, the pioneer expedition to that then unknown and unexplored region, and it was an officer of the Third Artillery who first brought to the east the official intelligence of the discovery of gold, thus heralding to the world the remarkable fact that the glittering ore—for which the Spaniard “long had sought and found it not” through centuries marked with violence, treachery and cruelty—had fallen at once into the lap of the hardy, peaceful American pioneer; at whose touch, like that of Midas, the soil of California had turned to gold; her streams and

“sunny fountains,
Rolled down their golden sands,”

discovered ordered by the Navy Department to return to California as Navy Agent of the Pacific Coast, with large and extraordinary powers to draw Bills on Washington to an unlimited amount, against all gold or silver bullion or coin delivered on board our Naval vessels in California and all Ports of Mexico, Central America and South American States, at liberal rates of exchange, through a system of agencies to be arranged by Mr. Price—on whose suggestion the plan was based, with the object of benefiting the foreign credit of the United States, thus controlling a large amount of bullion, superseding London and making New York the financial centre and the seat of exchange for the world.

It was on this important mission returning to San Francisco, Mr. Price was a passenger from Panama on the steamship California, the Pioneer Steamer of the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company, which arrived in San Francisco February 28th, 1849.

He was elected a Member of the Ayuntamiento, or first Town Council of San Francisco, was a Member of the Convention that framed the Constitution for the State of California, and received the regular Democratic Nomination for Congress, at the first election, and was defeated by the Hon. Edward Gilbert, by a few votes. He built the first building for a Post Office, and in 1857, owned more houses in San Francisco than any other person, and contributed largely to the early improvement of the City, and the building of wharves for its commercial facilities, and was noted for his liberality toward charitable objects. On his return to his native State, New Jersey, in 1850, he was elected to Congress—in less than a year after he was defeated in California—subsequently he was elected Governor of his State.

and her mountains, hills and valleys opened up their choicest treasures.

Though far away to-night from the land that we love—the land of the vine and the olive—of the mighty forest and the teeming soil ; with a climate as genial as any

“That e’er the sun shone on,”

though widely separated from her we still cling to her with fond affection, and know that she still claims us as her own, recognizing no decree of divorce, no doctrine of expatriation.

Let us then, as we gather around the festive board to-night, recall the pleasant memories of our sojourn in California, that beautiful land which

“Opens to the sunset her gateway of gold,”

and pours into the coffers of the world more than “the gold of Ophir”—more than “the wealth of Ormuz or of Ind ;” and, better still, has enriched the earth with a large measure of the golden virtues of charity, generosity and clannish fidelity, the essence of the golden rule.

“The President of the United States.”

Music—“Hail Columbia.”

Response by Col. JACOB P. LEESE :

Col. Jacob P. Leese arose to respond amid prolonged shouts of applause, he being the oldest pioneer present, having landed at San Francisco in 1833, and having married a sister of Gen. M. Vallejo, might truly be regarded as a territorial pioneer, having lived in California both under Mexican and American rule. Col. Leese referred to the fact that the President of the United States was *one of us*, having been a resident of California in its early days—that the services of Gen. Grant, during the late civil war, had been appreciated by his countrymen, and that setting aside all feelings of a political nature, his presence here to-night, as an old

Californian, would be warmly welcomed. The Colonel spoke warmly of California, and of the happy days he had passed in her genial clime, and that he hoped soon to return to the Pacific coast.

“The Army and Navy.”

Music—“Life on the Ocean Wave.”

Response by Ex-Gov. RODMAN M. PRICE of New Jersey, who spoke as follows :

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—

In rising on this delightful occasion, the re-union of so many old Californians at this sumptuous banquet in this great city on the Atlantic, after a lapse of so many years, my mind is filled with past reminiscences. The presence of the men who surround me, the decorations of this room, commemorate and awaken such stirring recollections of the early American military occupation of California, and its subsequent acquisition and marvelous growth, so overwhelm me with circumstances and exciting incidents, that I find it difficult to say what should be said in honor of the toast to which you call upon me to respond. Indeed I feel like getting off by playing the dodge that the distinguished comedian Barney Williams sometimes does when similarly situated, by singing a song, or by telling the story of his countryman who was thrown violently from his horse. Upon being assisted by a fellow countryman, he was asked whether he was dead. “No, not dead but *spachless*” was the reply.

At any rate I am so full of clinging memories that, like the crowded meeting house, I shall be very slow in emptying myself, reviving as I do associations of a quarter century ago, and reflecting that the important acquisition of California to the United States, and the influence it has shed upon the world, is the result of the war made upon us by Mexico. The victories obtained by our Army and Navy, conquered peace, and acquired the territory

won by their brilliant achievements, unequalled in the annals of war. But for their joint co-operation—their services—their victories—California would not probably have ever been ours ; they not only gave us California but have furnished the proudest and most illustrious pages of our nation's history. I need say no more to the sentiment—I could enumerate deeds of gallantry and daring by individual officers and men of both branches of the service, but it might seem invidious where so much gallantry was displayed. Need I point to the renowned victories of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and Buena Vista, where the American volunteer soldiers, under the noble General Zachary Taylor, bore down and turned back in dismay the well organized legions, five times their number, under Santa Anna, a victory that made the commanding general the next President of the United States. But I must turn to the great and herculean military undertaking of great Captain Winfield Scott, his march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, without defeat ; the joint victory of the army and navy at Vera Cruz, and the victories of our gallant army at Cerro Gordo, Cherubusco, Molina del Rey and Chapultepec, and the conquest of Mexico—work done in six months which foreign military critics of high authority said could not be done in six years, and with ten times the 15,000 men composing the irresistible army of the great and immortal soldier Scott.

Just thirty years ago I sailed in the U. S. Sloop of War Cyane from Norfolk, under orders to join the Pacific Squadron. At that time the annexation of Texas and the Oregon boundary were disturbing political elements, and President Polk feared war might grow out of those questions. The importance of extending our possessions on the Pacific Ocean, with the view of commanding the China and India trade, was a policy fully approved by the people.

It was nearly twelve months before the Cyane joined the squadron at Mazatlan, then commanded by Com. J. D. Sloat. We also found at Mazatlan a large English squadron, commanded by Admiral Sir George Seymour,

both squadrons anxiously waiting news of the apprehended collision of the American and Mexican forces on the Rio Grande, both commanders having instructions, as subsequent events proved, and which was believed at the time, to take possession of Upper California, as soon as war was known to exist between the two countries. A few days after our arrival Lieut. Gillespie of the United States Marine Corps arrived, having crossed Mexico with verbal despatches from the Navy Department to Commodore Sloat and Captain Fremont, who was supposed to be in California with his exploring party. The *Cyane* was ordered to carry him to Monterey, California, and to communicate with our consul, Thomas O. Larkin, who was fully advised by the President of his desire to acquire California. To deceive the English Admiral the *Cyane* was ordered to the Sandwich Islands first, and then to Monterey, where she arrived in March, 1846.

We found that Fremont had recently been in with his party near Monterey, but was refused supplies and forcibly driven out of California. Lieut. Gillespie landed and went in pursuit of Fremont and the *Cyane* returned to Mazatlan, where the two squadrons were still watching and waiting, with the most jealous observation of each other. Again we were despatched with the mail for the Sandwich Islands, but this time we made direct for Monterey, where we found the sloops of war Warren and Levant, and heard that the Portsmouth was at San Francisco. We were followed in a few days by the flag ship Savannah, Com. Sloat having played Admiral Seymour and gave him the slip. He was without any information of any actual hostilities having occurred between the forces of the United States and Mexico. There were rumors of battles on the Rio Grande, which came through Indian sources, and which subsequently, strange to say proved true, both as to the forces engaged and the results of the battles. On the 7th day of July Commodore Sloat landed his forces, hoisted the Stars and Stripes, and by proclamation declared the military occupation and protection to all of Upper California by

the United States. The English Admiral came only to find the game bagged by Sloat, who, by his timely action, secured California to us without a fight with the English squadron.

Com. Sloat was soon relieved of his command by the arrival of Com. Stockton, with the Frigate Congress. He carried on an active war, and with the aid of a battalion of early pioneers, raised by Fremont, soon conquered all California, which was done (to the great credit of Sloat and Stockton) before any reliable or official news was known that war existed. This I know, the official news of the existence of war came by Lieut. McRae, of the navy, a special messenger from Washington to Monterey, and I carried it from there to Los Angeles, and delivered it to Commodore Stockton. The squadron was distributed to the Southern Mexican ports, but before the Commodore left San Francisco the news came to him that the Californians had risen and retaken Los Angeles, the squadron was again concentrated at San Diego, where Stockton organized a sailor battalion and marched upon Los Angeles, while after defeating the enemy at San Gabriel and the Mesa, retook it, and pacified the country. About this time relief began to arrive and most opportunely, for the navy had not force enough to garrison and protect the seaports without going into the interior.

General Stephen Kearny came with the remnant of three companies of dragoons, his command having been badly cut up at San Pasqual. A company of artillery arrived at San Francisco in February, 1847, and Col. Stevenson's New York Regiment of Volunteers in March. The influence of this regiment upon California was very marked and gave direction to the political affairs, in organizing municipal and state governments and the various and numerous enterprises in its rapid development, and many of its members are still numbered among its most influential citizens. These troops relieved the sailors from shore duty and set the squadron free to operate on the lower coast of Mexico by blockade, and as they subsequently did, take and occupy all Lower

California as well as the ports and cities of Guymas, San Blas and Mazatlan. Then came the news of the successive victories of Taylor and Scott, the occupation of the City of Mexico ; then the treaty of peace and the acquisition of Mexican territory north of $32^{\circ} 30'$, and the Pacific coast from that degree of latitude to our Oregon boundary. Scarcely was the treaty concluded when gold was discovered. The next great event was the arrival of the Pacific Mail Steamers. The rush of immigration, the formation of a city government for San Francisco, the call for a convention to frame a state constitution, the organization of a state government, the election of state officers and representatives to Congress. The rapid commercial and agricultural development of the Golden State—the intense excitement we passed through in 1849 and 1850 is indelibly impressed upon the minds of all of us, unexampled in the previous history of the world :

“ We heard the tramp of pioneers,
Of nations yet to be ;
The first low wash of waves, where soon
There rolled a human sea.”

I have wandered from the sentiment of the toast, “ our glorious Army and Navy.” The realization of the great change that has been wrought on the face of California since I first saw it in 1846, what it was, and what it is, wild and uninhabited, its soil considered barren and sterile contrasted with its present opulent condition, teeming with population and wealth, now the richest mineral and agricultural State of the Union, and to know that our table here is loaded with the productions of that State, wines, fruits, meats and fish ; to reflect upon its commercial importance, to know that it has given more than \$50,000,000 a year in the precious metals since its acquisition, and that its acquisition has proved the key to open so much national wealth, passes all the marvels of history. It is estimated that its yield of wheat the past year will be 24,000,000 bushels, while the State of California has been supplying Europe with breadstuffs many years. That she now has a popula-

tion of nearly a million, that the city of San Francisco has a population of 230,000 *is magically fabulous*; verily, *truth is stranger than fiction*. Eureka—progress, acquisition, expansion is the great idea of the American Union, the more vast the interest included in its confines the greater the certainty of its endurance, every new admission to the common bond is a new security for its preservation.

We know what our progress has been for the past fifty years, and who can doubt that our progress, and the world's progress, will not be greater in the future than in the past, genius, science, invention and discovery will not stop. An enlightened education which has spread out among the people like the light of day, in our generation; must shed its influence upon the future civilization. Progress and advancement in every material thing will be in the exact proportion of educated and enlightened brains—if this proposition is true, progress in all things is to be greatly accelerated, steam, electricity, magnetism, mechanical arts, and telegraphy and photography, have not reached their full power of arrangement, application or usefulness. The locomotive and train, (so beautifully represented by that piece of confection on the table to remind us that we have a continuous rail from the Atlantic to the Pacific) have not reached their highest speed or their greatest economy and safety. This is a wonderful reflection to us old Californian men, who have seen and contributed so much in the past. Space it would seem has been annihilated, but it is to be double annihilated.

We have just cause to congratulate ourselves that so many of us survive to renew the friendships to day formed during the eventful scenes of the early days of California. We have here, the gentleman on my right, (J. P. Leese,) the father of the first child born on the site of the city of San Francisco, and built the first house there. We have here on my left a gentleman (Com. C. K. Garrison), one of the first mayors of San Francisco, and I am glad to say found "there was millions in it." It is pleasant to know that we can mingle our congratula-

tions upon the happiness and prosperity of the people, and the rapid advancement of the nation, and that but for the united prowess of the army and navy, the rivers would still roll undisturbed over their golden beds, and the mountains and soil still conceal their treasure.

The next regular toast was "The early pioneers of California." Under their hands the wilderness came to "bud and blossom as the rose." They found it a solitude, they made it a populous and prosperous empire.

Music—"Military March."

This was responded to by Gen. THOMAS D. JOHNS, who said :

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—

It is becoming that we pause for a moment in the midst of our festivities to recall to memory the early pioneers of California. I see about me a number of those representative veterans, not only my seniors in years but in California citizenship, and trust that we may hear a few words from those who were pioneers before gold was discovered. In attempting to speak to you, even briefly, on the theme you have given me, I experience an unaffected embarrassment, and I am sure that both you and I will regret that some person better fitted than myself had not been called upon to respond to a sentiment so worthy and so capable of elaboration, a sentiment that carries our thoughts back through so many eventful years to the scenes and incidents of early California life, a history of the severe trials, indomitable energy, unflagging endurance and unflattering hope of those people who were the advance guard of a more enlightened civilization on the Pacific coast. Following in their path came an industrious husbandry, a prosperous commerce, and, not the least, an intelligent, stalwart labor, that upheaved the mountain, turned the water

courses, built cities and towns, and made the once waste places contribute to the advancement, comfort and luxury of man.

More than fifty years ago the Anglo-Saxon race commenced locating their homes in California, Americans perhaps, forming a majority of the immigrants. Some were attracted by the fine climate and fruitful soil, many by the fisheries and fur-trade, and others were moved by the spirit of adventure and discovery. Whatever may have taken our early pioneers to that distant land, it was no light undertaking, for it required brave hearts, physical endurance and a firm self-reliance; and such had the men of whom we speak more particularly to-night. During the earlier days, the whale and trading ships contributed from their company a large number of noted pioneers. Many a sturdy emigrant left the western frontier with his family and household goods, and with a courage, not excelled by more modern explorers, made their long and weary march over mountains, rivers and plains, enduring all the toil and privation incident to a journey through a hostile and unknown wilderness to reach at last their long sought home. The joy and gratitude of the semi-barbaric chieftain, who, four hundred years ago, from the summit of the Panama Isthmus first beheld the placid waters of our western sea, were not equalled by those of our weary emigrant, who from the towering crests of the Sierra Nevadas, looked down on the blooming valley of the Sacramento, and surveyed in the dim distance the vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean.

These early pioneers were distributed throughout the length and breadth of California—simple in their habits, liberal in their opinions, generous and hospitable, they were a powerful influence in the community, and after that country passed under the flag of our government, they continued to occupy prominent positions. Some of us later pioneers are indebted to them for many kind services, and will ever regard them with honor and esteem. Allow me, Mr. President, in closing, to offer this sentiment: As long as the giant Sierras cast

their shadows on the foot-hills—as long as the swelling waters of the Pacific wash the portals of the Golden Gate, may the early pioneers of California be held in pleasant and grateful remembrance.

The fourth regular toast was “Gen. John A. Sutter, the pioneer and philanthropist, whose name and fame we delight to honor; associated with that of James Marshall, the instrument through whom he gave the discovery of gold in California to the world.”

Music—“Hail to the chief.”

This toast was responded to by WILLARD B. FARWELL, who said—

I remember, when I was a boy, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, although it was not then the days of illustrated literature to the extent that it is now, I had a very entertaining book of stories of discovery and adventure, in reading which I passed many happy and instructive hours. I remember that among the stories which it contained, there was one about the discovery of the famous silver mines of Potosi. There was a picture at the head of the page representing a poor Peon, who, while wandering in the mountains in search of lost animals of the flock which had been entrusted to his care, or upon some such errand, had missed his footing and fallen over the brink of a precipice. Fortunately, both for him and the world at large, as he fell, he caught at a shrub that grew upon the brink, and succeeded in regaining his footing and saving himself from being dashed to pieces in the ravine below. In his fall, however, the shrub had been partially uprooted, and, on recovering himself, our poor Peon discovered beneath and among the roots certain shining nuggets which attracted his curiosity and wonder, and which he took to the neighboring town for others to examine and wonder at. This, as I remember it, perhaps not accurately related, but in the main correct, proved to be the first

discovery of the immense silver deposits of South America. I remember, as I grew older, I read further and learned how vastly important was this discovery to the world at large. How the mother country, Spain, drew from the enormous mineral deposits subsequently developed out of this accident to the poor obscure Peon, that boundless wealth of precious metal which changed the entire commercial intercourse and relations of the world. How her fleets set sail, year by year, from the Spanish main, laden down with ingots of silver, valuable almost beyond compute. How she waged her terrible wars through the wealth thus acquired and sought to be mistress of the world; how the fleets of her adversaries sought to intercept these treasure laden galleons from year to year, and how, even upon one occasion they drove some scores of these Spanish treasure ships into the harbor of Vigo and sunk them at their moorings, carrying down with them some hundred millions or so of solid bullion, as one small fraction of the harvest of wealth that had grown out of this trifling incident of the poor Peon and his mountain adventure.

I remember, as I grew older still, how I read in the newspapers of the day the story of an adventurous Swiss, who had wandered to the remote and comparatively unknown regions of the far, far west, to the margin of the Pacific, and there set himself to work to introduce civilization and culture among the wild tribes of California, and be their mentor and their protector. I remember that the story went—and indeed became the wonder of the day—that an employee, whom he had set at work to dig a canal to bring water to a mill which he was about to erect, in which to grind the grain with which his fertile fields were already teeming, had, like the poor peon of Potosi, discovered certain shining particles in the sand, which he brought to the master, and which proved to be gold. The master was Gen. John A. Sutter, the man, James Marshall. I remember how I, in common with many others here, in the sound of my voice to-night, filled with the marvellous tale which was borne to us then, and moved by the spirit of adventure

and excitement, which is incident to youth, set sail for the shores of the golden land thus opened to the world by this little event. I remember how, in due course of time, I stood at the gateway of Sutter's Fort, as it was then called, upon the margin of the Rio de los Americanos, and how, in common with my fellow voyagers, we were met by the hospitable welcome of the then courtly gentleman and benefactor, who had given this great discovery to the world, and how it thrilled me to the heart as I took his generous hand, and realized how vast was the mission which he seemed to have been singled out to perform.

You and I, Mr. Chairman, and all of us here, have since realized the marvellous effects which this singular discovery had upon the world at large ; and so, indeed, has all the world realized it to the remotest confines of civilization, and even to barbarian lands. We have seen enacted over again, even on a still more gigantic scale, the story of the poor Peon of Potosi and all its consequences. We have lived to realize an entire change of values, a new system of commercial exchanges, have seen new financial centers develop themselves, and learned to talk of millions as glibly as our fathers once discussed their thousands. The parallel between the South American discoveries and these of California, except in so far as the superior magnitude and importance of the latter over the former is concerned, only ceases when we realize the fact that, as a nation, we have held our enormous wealth, acquired through the work of these two men and benefactors, in peace and quiet, with "none to molest or make us afraid."

Neither time nor the occasion will permit me to follow in detail the effect that this wonderful discovery has had upon our country or the world ; but realizing as we all do how vast are the benefits which we have experienced, it becomes us to pause and inquire whether the service thus performed by General Sutter and Marshall has been justly recognized and requited either by California or by the nation. I am the last one who would, by the smallest word or intimation, cast one reflection upon the

generosity of California or Californians in an individual, or in a representative legislative capacity ; but I am free to say that, in my judgment California has failed to fulfil her entire duty towards this venerable old man, even with the provision which she *has* made for him, and which will probably carry him through life. For from whatever stand point we view the character and labors of Gen. Sutter, whether as the discoverer of gold in California, or as the benefactor and philanthropist, in which latter capacity he is so familiar to you all, we cannot fail to be impressed by the fact that no ordinary reward can be adequate compensation for the benefits which he conferred upon California, our country, and all mankind. If it be said that he was but the instrument in the hands of Providence in doing this work, then so much the greater reason that we should recognize it as such, and be generous in the reward, even as the patriarchs of old gave their offerings to God in token of their recognition of Divine grace and goodness.

If it be said that it was the result of accident, growing out of the adventurous spirit of a wandering Swiss, then the laws of custom among men in all civilized communities demand that which attaches to discovery both by reward of fame and fortune, even as immortal fame was earned by the discoverer of the laws of gravitation, through the accident of the apple falling to the ground, and the train of thought which that simple incident evoked. I say then, and I say it in sorrow, that this venerable man and philanthropist has not been dealt justly by, and has not received the reward and recognition either from California or the nation to which the great service which he has rendered has fairly entitled him. And it humiliates and shames me, in common with all of you, I have no doubt, to see him waiting and hoping for the tardy justice that lingers and dallies and will not come to his relief. If we can utter one word here to-night, or perform one act, however trifling in its character, that will contribute in any degree however slight, towards arousing public sentiment to action in his behalf, I shall rejoice with you all, although I am

only too well aware that upon a merely social occasion like this we can do little more than give expression to our sympathy and respect for the man, and utter our protest against the delay that has intervened between him and a just recognition of his work.

Be assured, gentlemen, that the day will come when the inestimable services which General Sutter has performed for his fellow men will be appreciated as they have never yet been by California or the nation. "The good that men do lives after them." And to this oft repeated axiom might well be added the words that "good" is seldom justly appreciated by those who are contemporaneous with them. Not until the public benefactor, the hero, the philosopher, or the discoverer has passed away and new generations of men have come upon the stage of human action; not until time has ripened the story of their virtues and their deeds, and the record of their lives has been inscribed upon the pages of history does the good that men do stand out before the world in its true proportions. And so will it be with Sutter. The world may fail to-day in the measure of generous recognition which his life and his deeds have earned, but posterity will not do so. Posterity will perpetuate his name as the synonym of philanthropy and the type of heroism. It will bear grateful testimony to the good which he conferred upon mankind by philanthropy which never knew a limit to its scope, so long as it was his to do and his to give, as well as to his fame as the discoverer of gold in California.

So long as the rivers shall flow down from the Sierras to the sea, so long will the name of Sutter haunt with pleasant memories the fertile valleys which they water and adorn. The glory of his fame shall be as lasting as the eternal hills which opened their golden bosoms at his bidding, and gave their boundless wealth to enrich and fructify the world, and the speedier developement of human progress.

Permit me, however, before sitting down, to remind you that there is yet another name among the early pioneers of California, which it is our pleasure and our

duty to remember, and which I am sure you hold in common with all the world in the highest esteem and honor. I give you, gentlemen, the health and prosperity of James Lick; may he live to realize the magnitude of the benefits which he has conferred upon mankind by his splendid and wise benefactions.

“STEVENSON’S REGIMENT—New York’s earliest and noblest contribution toward the developement and civilization of the garden of the far west.”

Music—“Rally Round the Flag.”

Col. JAMES M. TURNER responded for the regiment saying,

Mr. CHAIRMAN—

In consequence of the sudden illness of Lieut. Jeremiah Sherwood, a gentleman fully competent to answer for his old comrades, I have unexpectedly been called upon to fill his place. It was not my good fortune to have been one of those who served with the regiment in California, having been detailed by the Secretary of War to recruit for the regiment after my return from the fleet at Rio de Janeiro as bearer of despatches.

In California, the men who composed this regiment of youths from the Empire State, are a part of its history, they are at this time among her legislators, judges, capitalists, county officers, merchants and wealthy citizens, many alas are poor, as indeed are many of the early pioneers of '49 and '50.

During the term of service of the regiment on the Pacific coast the various companies composing it were stationed at San Francisco, Sonoma, Monterey, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and San Diego, in Upper California, and at La Paz and San Jose, in Lower California, and in no instance did they fail to render their duty faithfully; and the official records of the war department speak volumes for the two companies (A and B,) who withstood a siege of thirty days at La Paz.

This regiment has contributed three of its members to the House of Representatives at Washington, Edward Gilbert and Sherman O. Houghton, as representatives from California, and Captain (now Gen.) Nelson Taylor, as representative for this city ; for many years Preston K. Woodside of Co. D, was clerk of the Supreme Court of California.

Of the old regiment there are now living some two hundred, for the most part citizens of California. Col. Jonathan D. Stevenson is the United States Shipping Commissioner at San Francisco, Major James A. Hardie is now a Major General and Inspector General of the U. S. Army ; Surgeon Perry is a physician and wealthy resident of this city ; Captains Steele, Naglee, Taylor, Frisbie and Lippitt are all prominent and wealthy men, and the four latter were generals in the late war, and to speak of the positions now occupied by many of the former men in the ranks would take up too much of our limited time ; a number of them are sitting at this festive board, wearing the badge 1847, true representatives of their absent, but ever in remembrance, comrades ; no language of mine can add to their honor, their history as citizens of the Golden State is recorded in her archives.

The sixth regular toast was "The State of California."

It was responded to by Mr. FRANCIS D. CLARK, who said :

MR. CHAIRMAN, GENTLEMEN, PIONEERS—

I rise to respond for the State of California, with no little hesitation. It is a subject to which my power of language can in no wise do full justice. As is well known to many here present, I am a great lover of the Golden State, an admiration that nothing can ever dim, and yet there are many here to-night more competent than myself to depict her great glory, wealth and future. California is as it were but an infant in comparison to

what she must become ere the close of another quarter of a century.

In speaking of California I shall not confine myself to those early days when, on landing from a ship, the yawl or cutter grated the beach at what is now the center of Montgomery street; the time you embarked upon a small schooner or launch, en route for the mines *via* Sacramento City or Stockton, sleeping on the deck, providing your own subsistence, and paying therefor the moderate sum of thirty dollars passage, and upon the craft reaching a bend of the river, where a head-wind and swift current defied further progress until you cheerily sprang ashore and tramped away, halyards in hand on the tow-path of the Sacramento or San Joaquin, nor to the time of your arrival at either point of destination, stepping ashore and accosting some passer by to learn how far, or at least the distance you were from "the nearest diggings," and your look of blank amazement when informed that at best seventy-five miles must be traversed before you could expect to sit by the river side with your wash-pan on your knee, nor to the expression of your countenance when informed that only two dollars per pound freight would be charged by the teamsters on your little store of dry-goods, with the privilege of walking before, behind or alongside of the wagon, without additional charge. Those times and scenes are too familiar to you all to need a recurrence to them by myself. In speaking of California I shall confine myself to the years 1873 and '74, not of '49, nor of the period when I landed on her soil a soldier in the regiment of youths, commanded by the good and respected Col. Jonathan D. Stevenson.

Scarce a quarter of a century has elapsed since California took her place in the grand constellation of states, and yet her progress has been of such a character that soon she must rank as one of the grandest States of the Union. At the date of her admission she contained a population of only 92,000, since which time there has been a gain equal to seven hundred per cent., and she possesses within her own domain every element of

growth, wealth and prosperity. Who of us, in those early days saw a mile of railroad, or heard the shrill whistle of the locomotive? and yet we find that in 1873, the Central Pacific Railroad Company had under their control 1,219 miles of railway, and within the State there were 1,158½ miles, while in 1874 an additional 115½ miles were constructed in various parts of the State, and the arrivals by the overland route in 1874, amounted to 21,463 first-class, and 36,744 emigrant passengers, the latter, without doubt, the most valuable to the State. In the State the banking capital amounts to \$140,000,000, an increase of \$40,000,000 over 1873, and as an evidence of the industry and foresight of her people, we find that 57,081 depositors held in the saving banks the sum of \$51,579,997, and during the past year 2,000 buildings were erected in that city, and all find ready tenants. In the early days the opportunities for education were few, now we find in her public schools 107,303 pupils, with another 10,000 children in schools of a private character.

Let me turn for a moment to the mineral, agricultural, and other products of the State, the amount of her product of gold and silver for 1874 was \$85,000,000 (the neighboring State of Nevada producing in silver over \$35,000,000 during the same period), and it is estimated that the total product of gold from the mines of California, from '49 to '74, was fifteen hundred million dollars. In the early days of the State nearly every article of comfort, subsistence and luxury were imported; now we find she can supply her own requirements and contribute largely to the wants of neighboring Republics and Empires, and thousands of tons of her wheat finds its way into the European markets. It is estimated that in the present year the product of wheat will reach twelve hundred thousand tons, while that of barley, her next grain crop in importance, will be three hundred thousand tons. These two crops will be the product of 3,674,900 acres. The wool crop of 1874 was 40,000,000 pounds, and the vintage of wine was 7,000,000 gallons, the total value of all agricultural products for that year was \$41,000,000. The fruit crops of California must also be

valuable and prolific, for we find that of fruit bearing trees she has 1,500,000 apple, 500,000 pear, 200,000 cherry, 100,000 apricot, 50,000 quince, 60,000 prune, 15,000 olive, and 75,000 orange trees, and between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 grape bearing vines.

I well remember, upon my return from California to this city, in 1855, that my accounts of the big trees and other wonders were listened to with an air of distrust, California stories were considered exaggerations, and there are no doubt those at this date who doubt much they hear and read regarding that wonderful clime, what would they say to such a farm as that of Mr. Jesse D. Carr, of Salinas, containing 50,000 acres sown in wheat, and in Stanislaus county wheat fields of 5,000 and 6,000 acres are quite common, and there are those that run up into the tens of thousand acres.

Speaking of farms, I will, with your permission, relate a story I heard some years ago of a farm in the northern counties that contained a farm-house and stables at each end, and a half-way house in the center, the gang plows started from one end in the morning, reached the center house for dinner, and the farthestmost house at evening, having made but one furrough during the day, but that one was eighteen miles long. This may or may not be true, you have it as I heard it only.

Speaking of the mineral production of California, we find that among her resources are gold, silver, lead, iron, coal, copper, tin and quicksilver, and of the latter California provides one-third of the total product of the world. Among the exports of the Golden State are gold, silver, wheat, barley, tobacco, cotton, hops, hemp, honey, wine and fruit, and of the two latter we have samples now before us.

California has the largest trees, the largest sailing ship, the largest hearted men and women, and soon will have the largest hotel in the world, and from my own observation her grizzlys are no pigmies.

The seventh regular toast was "The City of New York."

Music—"22d Regiment March."

The Chairman called upon Col. Jas. E. Nuttman to respond.

Col. JAMES E. NUTTMAN, in response to the call of the Chair, said :

MR. CHAIRMAN—

I am at an utter loss to understand why I have been called upon to speak for the city of New York—there is certainly a mistake somewhere. I am not at this time, nor have I ever been a resident of this city—I am in fact (to a New Yorker) of foreign birth, having first seen light in the State of New Jersey, a place that bears no affection for the thieves of this great city, and where once they fall into the clutches of the law they meet their due reward. I am a citizen of San Francisco, while my temporary abode is at Newark, in the State of New Jersey. I could with some propriety speak for San Francisco, a city in which I resided for many years. The gentleman on your left, Commodore C. K. Garrison, was the mayor of that city, while I held the position of chief engineer in its fire department, and in looking around I observe many here who are residents of this proud and noble city of New York, and they certainly have no desire that a Jerseyman should speak of her magnitude, wealth and proverbial generosity, a trait her citizens have, upon every occasion of suffering, nobly maintained. Were I a resident of this city I would proclaim it with pride, but in one respect alone can I lay claim to her guardianship. In the month of September, 1846, I went forth from this city as an humble member of the First Regiment of New York Volunteers, under the command of Col. Stevenson—it was an expedition to the almost unknown California. The subsequent record of the men of that regiment is a matter of history on the Pacific coast; that I was one of that regiment is my

greatest pride. The State of New York, as also the city, has done much to advance California to her present condition of prosperity, and ever may this empire city live in her grandeur, nobly gained by her enterprising citizens.

The next regular toast was the "The Press."

Music—"New Vienna Waltz."

Mr. J. W. SIMONTON, of the Associated Press, responded to this and said :

Mr. CHAIRMAN—

It would give me great pleasure to respond for the press if I were able to do justice to the occasion. But, sir, the reminiscences of California life so vividly recalled by those who have preceded me, and reflections born of the statistics produced here to-night to show the marvelous progress of our Pacific Empire within a quarter of a century, fill me with almost unutterable emotion. The story of the Golden State we love so well, is too great and grand to touch upon at this late hour. I cannot begin it, because there will be no time to tell it as it is, as the press has recorded it in the past, and as its most brilliant pages must record it in the future.

Sir, I can do no more than refer to the suggestive legends hanging upon these walls, which carry us back to the early days of California, as Americans know her, on which our memories love to dwell.

Right opposite me, there, you read upon a banner "The Two Bobs:" who among us needs be told that it can refer to no other than "Bob" Semple and "Bob" Parker. And there, "The Exchanges of '49," the "El Dorado," "Bella Union" and "Parker House." What surging, excited, careless, free-go-easy throngs we remember crowding in and out those halls, in the days when they constituted about the only spots in the now great San Francisco, where, in the evening hours friend could hope to meet friend; the lawyer his client; the

judge his sheriff, or the merchant his customer. And there again we read, "Company F, 3d Artillery, 1st Lieut. W. T. Sherman," a California pioneer, whose fame since then has become his country's, written in letters of living light by his great campaign from the Mississippi valley to the sea.

Again we see on another shield, "Company M, 3d Artillery, 2d Lieut. H. Gates Gibson," another soldier, whose early promise on the Golden Shores has ripened with the years, and whose genial presence with us, we are all proud to welcome here to-night.

"The tow-paths of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, 1849;" "The Country Across by Ox-team Express," "The Horn Around,"—how suggestive these reminders of the toils, dangers and privations endured by the Argonauts who founded our Pacific Empire.

And there again we read, "Old 49ers, Steamers *Senator*, *Capt. Sutter* and *Mint*," all associated in memory with the days when a man, to travel by steam on California's inland waters, must be a capitalist already. The *Senator*, after a career of unparalleled success, earning more than her weight in gold for her fortunate owners still lives a good and useful old age. What early Californian, under influence of the memories recalled by these simple legends can find words to express anything of the thoughts that struggle with each other for utterance? Sir, I confess that I have not the power; the task would tax an orator, which I am not. And this reminds me of a little story which I may tell without offence, I trust. As our friend Col. Nuttman has introduced politics here, in a good natured way, I will be permitted to take "a little hand in" on the other side. In one of the northern border counties of New York there lives a brilliant young Republican lawyer, of clear cut convictions, sound head and much natural dignity of manner. The exception is on those rare occasions when he has taken a drop too much; then, like most men in such condition, he is apt to be somewhat stupid and silly, until some word or circumstance startles his self-respect, when, for a brief period, his powers of mind

rally to control the effects of debauch, and his dignity and quickness of comprehension come to his rescue. One day a stranger of convivial habits fell in with our young friend, and the two got very drunk together. At the crisis of their spree, the stranger threw an arm around our friend in loving embrace, exclaiming :

“S-a-a-y, your’e a jolly, clever feller ; I’ll bet my bottom dollar now, that you’re a good Democrat !”

This was a startler for the other, who, straitening himself with sudden recovery of dignity and mental balance, replied :

“My friend, if you have much money about you, *don’t* bet high on that. I know I’ve got all the symptoms on me just now ; but I hav’nt got the disease.” (Laughter.)

So, Mr. Chairman, you see, that if you thought I exhibited any of the symptoms of an orator, I hav’nt got the disease ; and I trust you will allow me to take my seat with thanks for your kindly call and greeting. (Applause.)

The next regular toast was “The Veterans of the Mexican War.”

Music—“General Scott’s March,”

Col. T. B. THORPE, an officer under Gen. Taylor, during the Mexican campaign, responded as follows :

Mr. CHAIRMAN—

It seems to me that, in logical arrangement, the “Veterans of the Mexican War,” should have been called for in the early part of the evening, for according to Mrs. Glass, of immortal cook-book memory, before you cook a hare you must catch it, and it was the business of the “Veterans of the Mexican War,” to catch California, and after that came the glorious deeds and wonderful adventures so eloquently spoken of this evening. What I have heard to night fills my imagination rather as a tale that is told, than as stern truths that but imperfectly recount the most matter of fact reality. The dreamy

but inventive orientals, who have put their unchecked imaginings in the fascinating Arabian nights, have told of no more incredible events than the legitimate record of the wonderful land of the Pacific coast. It was my good fortune to be associated with old Zach. Taylor when he moved his little army of observation from Corpus Christi to the banks of the Rio Grande, and by so doing transformed itself from an army of observation to an army of "occupation." I was then an active newspaper man in the renowned city of New Orleans, and in my patriotic enthusiasm, I urged every body to take up arms for the honor of my country, and as the spirit of the whole affair was run on strictly political principles, the "opposition press" was contemptible enough to insinuate, that if I kept up such a continued "howling" about the noble duty of going to the war, I had better set a practical example of my good faith by going myself. I felt the force of the argument, and in future time, when the history of the enterprise of the modern press is written, if justice be done, I shall be noted as the first newspaper man, that ever sent a report from the battle field direct to the printing office.

Pardon me, I say, in connection with the military operations that preceeded the annexation of California, that I have listened with pleasure to the eloquent description of General Scott's march from Vera Cruz to Mexico; but old Zach. Taylor won the title deed to California on the field of Buena Vista, and to General Scott was accorded the duty of drawing up the official documents in the Halls of the Montezumas.

But, gentlemen, justice must be done if the heavens fall, and it is truth, and the very essence of it too, that the war that finally ended in such rich results, was not a popular war, and in spite of the glorious ovation I witness to night, I must tell you that the people fought it out for no other purpose than acquiring Texas; California, of legendary fame, was then only known as a barren waste, that lay beyond the mystery of the Rocky Mountains, as a country that "chinked" in the continent on the eastern side, so that the great Pacific ocean

might not encroach too much on the land. Before me I see some of the veterans of Col. Stevenson's former regiment, from its ranks, in time, developed statesmen of national fame, and men of wealth, whose possessions for a while created the rewards of the most intelligent industry of the older States. Yet it was difficult to get men to go to California, and the government knowing this unanimously determined that, at any cost, there should be some Americans on the Pacific coast, and made it a part of the enlistment obligation that, at the close of the war, the members of the regiment should be mustered out of service in California, the private understanding no doubt being that, poverty stricken by serving Uncle Sam, they would become involuntary citizens of the locality from their inability to return home. Lucky, indeed were these now famous volunteers, for when the treasures of the modern Ophir opened its rich stores of gold, they were there to take possession, and by superior energy and enterprise, reap the first fruits of the hospitable coast.

At the opening of the century, the romantic people of our continent were those strong armed men, known as the boatmen of the Mississippi. The rich agricultural banks of the "father of waters" yielded bountifully compared with the harder soils of more northern sections. These men, as was natural, gave a new character to our national expressions, for they talked large and strong, their minds inspired by their wonderful surroundings. Then gradually grew up in the west, that necessity of verbal exaggeration, so full of native humor, and so thoroughly American, and which must, if we ever achieve intellectual independence, give tone to our best literature, and be proudly acknowledged as thoroughly American. With the introduction of steamers the occupation of the keel boatmen was gone, and they became useful pilots of a swifter navigation. Illustrative of the manner, we remember the reminiscence of the old keel boatman, who had finally, in the mutations of time and rheumatism, descended to the, to him, humble position of a captain of a raft. One night, as his craft of huge logs

floated quietly down the river, and sleeping quietly under the protection of a piece of sail cloth, he was startled by seeing a great deal of the hull of a huge Mississippi steamer that, coming up stream, had recklessly run upon the raft, pushing its sharp bows some forty feet in the air. The keel boatman kept quiet in his "berth," and listened with cool indifference to the confusion of the steamer's crew overhead. Finally, above the roar of the clanking machinery, the puffing steam, was heard the voice of the irate captain, doing some of the tallest swearing that was ever heard in the Mississippi valley, and out of which finally came the distinct threat that he would whip the captain of the raft. This aroused old Titan, who jeeringly replied: "You whip me, a captain of a tea-kettle of one and a half jackass power. I'm the man, the very individual, who, when a child, girdled the bark of a hickory by a suppressed smile. If I should lay my hand on you, there would be an empty grave for all time. I'm an organized institution myself, and have no safety valve. If you don't believe it, tie a lantern to a string, and lower it down and look at my proportions and general appearance; but I have no grudge captain, and won't charge you any freight for taking your old sinking hull aboard my craft."

The discovery of California opened a new source of American humor, it changed it from the personal exaggeration peculiar to the valley of the Mississippi, to "poetical licence" regarding natural objects. Said one of the "Argonauts," in an excited conversation, "Look at California, unrivalled in any natural production that comes from the soil—gold! well enough in its way, but a mere drug—nothing to be compared with its vegetable productions. Look at its forests, trees varying from three hundred to a thousand feet in height, with their trunks so close together (drawing his knife and pantomiming), that you can't stick this bowie between them; and then it would do your hearts good to see the lordly elk, with antlers from seventeen to twenty feet spread, with their heads and tails up, ambling through these grand forests. It's a sight gentlemen.

"Stop," said one of the listeners, a new comer in California, one who had not yet been inoculated with the atmosphere, "my friend," said he, "if the trunks of the trees are so close together, how do these elks get through the woods with their wide branching horns?"

The Californian turned on the questioner with a look of thorough contempt, and replied "that's the Elk's business," and then continued on in his unvarnished tale, unembarrassed as the summer noon-day sun.

The next regular toast was "The Merchants and Merchants' Marine of California."

Col. BEVERLY C. SANDERS, formerly collector of the port of San Francisco, being called upon by the Chair to respond, asked that he might be excused, but the company voted his motion out of order, and the Colonel proceeded, saying :

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—

I have been most unexpectedly called upon to respond to the sentiment just proposed—the gentleman who was expected to respond having just left the room, and thus placed me on the "ragged edge of despair;" but I may modestly adopt the motto of one of California's earliest settlers (Dort Rabe), *nil desperandum*.

The sentiment proposed — "The Merchants and Merchant's Marine of California"—is a theme so prolific that a volume may be written without exhausting its interest in the public mind, particularly the vivid recollections of those adventurous spirits who participated in the early struggles which has resulted in the permanent establishment of one of the wealthiest and most important States of this glorious Union.

The merchants and business men who first settled California were almost unexceptionably men of extraordinary endowments of intelligence, enterprise and energy, for at that time it was only such spirits who had the courage to brave the hardships and dangers incident

to a voyage around Cape Horn, or across the Isthmus by a "pungy," up the Chagres River to Cruces or Gorgona, thence on a mule to Panama, to seek from there an uncertain conveyance by sea to a land of gold.

But these dangers and hardships were nobly braved and overcome; and, in a short space of time, merchants of character and enterprise from every country established themselves in business, trading with every country in the civilized world, and extending their commerce to the islands of the Pacific ocean, many of which were not civilized.

A remarkable feature in the enterprise of the business men in the early history of California was the establishment of machine shops and shipbuilding, for while the "flats" were swarming with vessels of all classes, abandoned as seagoing vessels, and used only as store ships, the merchants were building other crafts more suitable for the navigation of the bays and rivers for interior commerce.

I remember building a steamer (the Santa Clara) for the Stockton trade, and two sloops for the bay and river trade as early as 1850 and 1851. But the great merchants who at that early day gave such an impetus to the growth and prosperity of California are, many of them, still living to witness the grandeur and wealth which are the results of their enterprise, wisdom and energy. The growth in wealth, population and commercial importance of the metropolis of the Pacific coast is, I believe, without a parallel in the annals of the world, and mainly owing to the enterprise and wise forecast of merchants of the early days of that city, many of whom are now living to enjoy the fruits of their labors, and some are here present to-night.

I am not sure, Mr. President, that even this great metropolis is quite safe from successful competition by San Francisco. Many changes as great have taken place in the world. I have in my eye one to whom California is greatly indebted for much of her prosperity (Com. Garrison), and who has taken up his residence in this city. If the Commodore wants to insure New York

against successful rivalry by San Francisco, I would suggest that he construct a ship-canal across the Isthmus, and make a highway for all nations to connect the two oceans. This will be a work worthy of him, and remain for ever a monument to his fame.

I made the same suggestion once to Commodore Vanderbilt, but he said he was too old to commence such a gigantic enterprise. Commodore Garrison cannot plead the same excuse.

But, gentlemen, California was not noted only for her energetic and intelligent merchants. Her lawyers, doctors, mechanics, artisans of all kinds, indeed every trade and profession was well represented in the early history of California. They have generally been successful because they had the pluck and endurance to surmount misfortunes, losses and disasters of every kind, whether by misfortune in speculations, or water or fire, the latter element having several times destroyed their all; but they were a people who are unconquerable, and therefore must succeed.

Some of the happiest days of my life were spent in that great State, and I feel inexpressible pleasure in meeting so many old friends and associates this evening to remind me of those pleasant days.

The theme suggested by the sentiment to which I have had the honor to be called upon so unexpectedly to respond, might be elaborated for hours, and more forcibly by the gentleman who has adroitly escaped the responsibility; but I will not consume more time at present than to thank you, Mr. President, for the honor you and this goodly company have done me, and to express the hope that we shall enjoy many happy re-unions in the future.

“The introduction of steam navigation upon the interior waters of California” was the last regular toast, to which Mr. JOHN SICKELS responded:

Mr. CHAIRMAN—

IN looking around among my old California associates, the question presents itself, "what common impulse could have brought us together, at so much personal discomfort on such a stormy night." The answer quite as readily suggests itself to the minds of all of us. It is because there is a common brotherhood existing among all old Californians which time cannot weaken, so long as there shall be left two or three to gather together and renew the associations of the eventful days when we were pioneers together. So may it, so will it always be.

The story of our early experiences in California has, doubtless, with each of us enough of material out of which to fashion narratives of far more than passing interest, each one varying from the other, though all filled with singular phases and no small amount of rare adventure. I suppose it is because my own special experience, in the early days of California, were in connection with the introduction of steam navigation on the interior waters of California that I have been called upon to respond to the sentiment which has just been read by the Chairman, and that I am expected to say something touching that important event.

Aside from the minor efforts that were made to establish steam navigation on the bay of San Francisco, and the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers by the construction of small steamboats in California in 1849-50. I presume you will all agree with me that steam communication proper was first opened up between San Francisco and the interior by the arrival of the staunch old "Senator." Her history, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, if it were to be related here to-night in detail would fill a large measure of the hours that are still before us, and as a story of the accumulation of rapid and dazzling wealth would be scarcely less interesting than that of our Arabian friend Aladdin and his famous lamp. I refrain, however, from going into that history in detail, because I have no right to occupy so much of your time. I may

say however, in general terms, that with the exception of one trip made by the Senator, while she was under the direction of Charles Minturn, I received and disbursed her entire earnings, amounting to nearly \$5,000,000 of dollars in gold. We all know what princely men our American steamship men are, what wealth they have accumulated and what benefits they have conferred upon the commercial world, and we have one here with us to-night, as one of our associates, who is, perhaps the best representative of them all. But I doubt if, in the experience of all of them, there can be an instance cited of such a marvellous character as this golden legend of the steamer Senator.

In this connection it is no less my duty than my pleasure to say one word by way of tribute to the memory of Charles Minturn ; I knew him well, and had the measure of all his virtues and all his faults ; I am glad to be able to say that the former so far outshine the latter that they constitute a monument to his name and fame that will exist for ever. To his large mindedness, his sagacity and his enterprise, California was indebted not alone for this introduction of steam-navigation upon her interior waters, but for the erection of wharves and warehouses, the establishment of ferries, and the most untiring zeal and activity in the projection and development of every public and private enterprise that looked to the progress and advancement of society. He was among those who seem to have been called to fulfil a special mission of duty in aiding to build up and cement into stately proportions that young empire of the west, and his work was so faithfully performed as to merit, as I have no doubt it receives the grateful remembrance of every citizen of California.

It does not become me to enlarge upon this topic, but I may conclude with the single remark, that if the introduction of steam upon the inland waters of California, brought wealth to those who were sagacious and enterprising enough to be its projectors, it brought likewise facilities for commercial intercourse and travel to the community, which at that day were of priceless

advantage, and contributed perhaps a greater boon than had then, or has ever since been conferred upon the people of California. Let us honor the names then of those through whose instrumentality it was brought about, and who subsequently developed the steam commerce of the Pacific coast to such important dimensions.

Mr. JOHN SICKELS offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. WILLARD B. FARWELL, and unanimously adopted by the company present :—

Resolved, That the old Californians assembled here to-night have heard with inexpressible pleasure and pride of the splendid achievements of their old fellow-citizen, Henry Meigs, in Chili and Peru, in the introduction of the great civilizer of modern times, the railroad and locomotive, and have marked the progress which has resulted to the people of those countries, by reason of the energy and enterprise of this indomitable man.

Recognizing the honor which he has conferred upon himself as an *Old Californian*, and upon the American name, and mindful of the errors of the past as well as the achievements of his later years, while we honor his name and fame, we remember and re-assert the precept that “to err is human, to forgive divine!”

GEN. THOS. D. JOHNS, moved that the Secretary be instructed to have the resolution of Mr. Sickels engrossed, framed and forwarded to Mr. Henry Meigs. Adopted.

MR. O. H. PIERSON, moved that the thanks of the company here assembled be voted to the Messrs. Leland, of the Sturtevant, for the admirable and liberal supply of solids and luxuries set before us upon the present occasion. Adopted.

MR. FRANCIS D. CLARK, offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the *Old Californians* here assembled be tendered to the “New York Association

of the Veterans of the Mexican War"—to the "American Express Co., also "The Adams Express Co." for the kind use of colors and bunting for the decoration of of the banquet hall upon the present occasion.

MR. JOHN SICKELS offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the *Old Californians* be tendered to Mr. Francis D. Clark, the Treasurer to the Committee of Arrangements, for the untiring industry and indomitable energy exhibited by that gentleman in bringing about this most agreeable and pleasant Re-union of the Territorial Californians.

MR. WILLARD B. FARWELL, Secretary to the Committee of Arrangements, read the following letters :

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,

Feb. 6th, 1875.

GENL.—

The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of the polite invitation to attend the Re-union Banquet of the Old Californians, to be held at the Sturtevant House, on the 11th inst., which he has received through you, and in reply to convey to you his regrets that his public duties will not permit him to be absent from the Capital at that time. It would afford him much gratification to be present at the dinner, and meet old friends and renew the acquaintances of the early days when California was a Territory, but must deny himself the pleasure. He desires me to assure you of his best wishes for a very enjoyable time.

I am, General, very truly yours,

LEVI LUCKEY,

Secretary.

GEN. RUFUS INGALLS,

New York City.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
ST. LOUIS, MO.,

January 26th, 1875.

MESSRS. JACOB P. LEESE, RODMAN M. PRICE, FRANCIS D. CLARK and others, Committee, New York.

MY ANCIENT FRIENDS—

I have just received your kind invitation to unite with you in a Re-union of Californians, who date their residence there in the old

colonial days, to have a Banquet, and to live over again in memory that wonderful epoch of our lives.

I am sorry I am so far away, for I assure you that I see among the signers of the card names that I recall as freshly as of yesterday ; I hope you will have the Banquet, and a good one, but you must count me absent, for I cannot afford to travel all the way to New York and back for a treat, however tempting.

With great respect, your Friend,

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

LITIZ, LANCASTER CO., PA.,
Feb. 8th, 1875.

TO MAJOR-GENERAL RUFUS INGALLS AND JOHN SICKELS, Esqr., Com-
mittee on Invitations of the Re-union of Old Californians.

GENTLEMEN—

I have received your very polite invitation of the 4th inst. to the Re-union Banquet, at the Sturtevant House, on the 11th inst. Gentlemen, please receive my hearty thanks for your kind remembrance ; I regret very much that I am not able to attend this very interesting Re-union, because I had a severe attack of rheumatism while I was in Washington, and was confined to my bed from the 12th to the 26th January, and on the 27th I arrived safely here at home, but I am suffering yet, so that I am not able to move further as from my bed to my writing desk. Believe me, gentlemen, that this meeting with so many old friends, pioneers and distinguished gentlemen, would have been one of my happiest moments in my whole life.

I am in hopes that I may be in better health at the next Re-union, so that I might be able to attend. Gentlemen, I wish that you may enjoy and have much pleasure at this very interesting Banquet. I have the honor to be, with the highest regards and friendship,

Yours very truly,
J. A. SUTTER.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y.,
Feb. 2d, 1875.

F. D. CLARK, Sec., &c.

MY DEAR MR. CLARK—

Your very kind note of the 30 ult. has this moment been delivered to me. In reply, I can only state that now I am in great doubt as to whether I shall be able to participate in your Banquet on the 11th inst. or not. At present the walking is slippery and the snow deep, hence it is not prudent for me to circulate much ; besides, it may rain as it did on the 28th of January, which I must also avoid ; but whether it should be my portion to be one of you in your approaching Banquet,

I sincerely trust that all of you old Californians will have a jolly good time ; my heart will be with you. I have sent to Mr. Willard B. Farwell to send me a ticket, which I shall certainly take advantage of is practicable.

Hope you are well.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH HOOKER,

Major-General.

NEW YORK CITY,

Feb. 8th, 1875.

TO GENERAL RUFUS INGALLS AND JOHN SICKELS, Esqr., Committee on
Invitations—Re-union of old Californians.

GENTLEMEN—

Your invitation to be present at a Re-union Banquet of Old Californians, at the Sturtevant House, on the 11th inst., was received.

I regret that a previous engagement will prevent my acceptance of the same.

Thanking you for your attention.

I am, very truly yours,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE MANSION, ALBANY,

Feb. 5th, 1875.

GEN. RUFUS INGALLS AND JOHN SICKELS, Esqr., Committee.

GENTLEMEN—

The Governor directs me to express his regret that he is unable to accept your kind invitation to attend the Re-union of Old Californians, on the 11th inst.

I am very truly yours,

CHARLES STEBBINS,

Private Secretary.

NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN,

Feb. 5th, 1875.

Vice-Admiral Rowan presents his compliments to the Committee, and regrets that a death in the family will prevent his acceptance of an invitation to a Banquet to be given by "Old Californians," at the Sturtevant House, on the 11th inst.

To

GEN'L RUFUS INGALLS, U. S. A.,

and JOHN SICKELS, Esq.,

Committee on Invitation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11, 1875.

TO MR. WILLARE B. FARWELL, *Secretary.*

DEAR SIR :

I must regret to inform you that sickness which confines me to my room, will deprive me of the pleasure of joining in the festivities with the Old Californians this evening. My best wishes attend you, may your banquet awaken many happy associations of the early days of our beautiful California.

Yours truly,

WM. W. LIVINGSTON,
Commander U. S. Navy.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8th, 1875.

GENTLEMEN :

It would give me great pleasure to join Old Californians at their Re-union Banquet, on the 11th instant, at the Sturtevant House. But I regret it will not be possible for me to leave Washington this week without neglecting important duties requiring my personal attention here ; with many thanks for your kind invitation.

I remain yours respectfully,

JNO. S. HAGAR.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7th, 1875.

GENTS. .

Please accept thanks for your invitation to be present at the banquet, on the 11th instant, at New York, being a Re-union of Old Californians, and in memory of the territorial days of California. It would give me much pleasure to be present, and meet old friends on that occasion, but onerous public duties will prevent. Trusting you may have a pleasant re-union.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obliged servant,

A. A. SARGENT.

RUFUS INGALLS,

JOHN SICKELS,

Committee on Invitation.

No. 31 WEST 61ST ST.,
Feb. 6th, 1875.

W. B. FARWELL, Esq.

DEAR SIR :

I sincerely regret that absence from the city in fulfilment of lecture engagements will prevent me from taking part in the Re-

union of Old Californians. As a pioneer of '49, who voted for the Constitution, and also as one who declared the agricultural possibilities of California, at a time when few believed in them. I still keep fresh the sympathetic interest which brings you together. May the warm, frank, chivalric spirit of the old days brighten your meeting.

Very sincerely,

BAYARD TAYLOR.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1875.

FRANCIS D. CLARK, *New York.*

The last Alcalde of Monterey, and present Senator of San Francisco, sends his greeting to the Old Californians assembled at New York to-night.

PHILIP A. ROACH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1875.

GENERAL H. GATES GIBSON, Chairman, and FRANCIS D. CLARK, Secretary, of The Associated Pioneers of Territorial California, Sturtevant House, New York.

The Territorial Pioneers of California, always proud and mindful of their brethren wherever they rest or roam, send greeting to The Associated Pioneers of Territorial California in New York, and would gladly welcome them to their California home.

J. M. McDONALD, *President.*

T. P. C.

A very interesting letter was also received and read, from E. C. Kemble, one of the editors of the *Alta California*, at the period of the discovery gold. Mr. Kemble gave a graphic description of the scenes and incidents that transpired in San Francisco, when the news was received there, and presented many new facts that were

not generally known. Much to the regret of the Committee the manuscript of Mr. Kemble's has been lost, and therefore, it could not be printed here as was intended.

Letters were also received from Juan N. Navarro, Esq., Consul General of Mexico ; Gen'l Francis J. Lippitt, of Boston, Mass., formerly Capt. of Co. F, Stevenson's Regiment, Hon. George C. Gorham, Sec'y U. S. Senate, Messrs. Levi Parsons, Lucien Loeser, John S. Ellis, Alexander M. Kenaday and others.

Amid the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," accompanied by the full band, the company at the hour of 2 A. M. dispersed, all expressing a feeling of joy and happiness at this pleasant reunion, which has afforded so many old acquaintances to be renewed.

"First Discovery of Gold in California."

LITIZ, LANCASTER CO., PA.,
March 10th, 1875

FRANCIS D. CLARK, Esq., Secretary of The Associated Pioneers of
California, New York.

DEAR SIR :

Your esteemed favor of the 6th inst. was received on the 8th, about the discovery of gold ; I can give you no particular date, as my day-book was destroyed by fire when my house was burnt at Hockfarm, but have a big ring of about two ounce weight which I keep as a relique, in which is engraved "The first gold discovered in January, 1848," of this gold Marshall gave me a part, and the laborers (Mormons) at the mill gave me some, and a few pieces I picked up myself in the mill race after the water was shut off, and then I said the whole of this gold will become a ring so soon as we have a goldsmith in California, and so I got this ring made.

Marshall himself would no more remember the date when he found the first pieces, when he came down to the Fort, he told me that he told the people that it might be gold, then they laughed, and called him a crazy man, after we proved it, and when I told them that it was pure fine gold, then they did believe it.

I thank you very much for the beautiful badge. As a mark of esteem, please accept my latest photograph.

Yours truly,

J. A. SUTTER.

Major General James A. Hardie, Inspector General U. S. Army, under date of Philadelphia, March 10th, writes, that sickness in his family, as also duties which demanded his personal attention, prevented his being at the banquet, which would have proven a double pleasure, as he should thereby have met some of his old comrades of Stevenson's Regiment, as also many acquaintances made by himself during the Territorial days of California.

A letter written by Dr. JOHN R. CRANDALL, dated, Auburn, Cal., February 2d, 1875, 11:30 P. M., and addressed to Mr. O. H. PIERSON, was, at the request of that gentleman, read by the Secretary, and from which are given a few extracts. The Doctor writes :

"I sit down at this late hour to acknowledge your kind invitation, requesting my presence at the Re-union of Old Californians. While I must forego this pleasure, you will accept my warm thanks for your kind consideration, and allow me, through yourself, to express my most cordial greetings to the representatives of Territorial days of California, and all others present on the auspicious occasion. I need not wish the measure of their pleasure complete, may it be full, pressed down, shaken together and running over."

* * * * *

"I need not speak of the hardships and toil of all, of the disappointments of the many, and the success of the comparative few. but I can and will speak of those early pioneers as a class of citizens worthy of the highest commendation."

* * * * *

"In conclusion, allow me to express a sentiment. The Re-union of Californians assembled at the Sturtevant House, New York, on the evening of the 11th inst. May they never have cause to regret the toils, hardships and sufferings incident upon a California pioneer life, may the festivities on the occasion go to make up, in a great measure, for your disappointments, and may the deficiencies of the present day (if any) be supplied by the morrow."

The health of Dr. Crandall was then drank by the assembled company.

MR. PIERSON being called upon by the Chair, replied to the sentiment expressed in the letter of Dr. Crandall, and amid his remarks, referring to that gentleman said :

Many of you, doubtless, in your journeyings in and around California since 1851, became acquainted with

the Doctor ; a man of indomitable energy, untiring perseverance, warm sympathy, large benevolence, abundant interest in his fellow-man, generous in the bestowment of his possessions for the happiness and comfort of others ; hospitable and genial in his home, where all are welcome ; a man largely interested in the advancement of improvements in his State—halting not, even if the venture is large ; just and kind in all his dealings. Proud of his California home, fruits, lands, State and her people ; and on the fruit tables at the County Fairs throughout the State the choicest varieties of fruits were labeled with his name—raised in the extensive orchards of his Auburn home. I imagine now, that I see him at Stockton, Sacramento, Marysville, as I saw him in his ambitious days of seventeen years ago. Who of you, fellow-Californians, does not remember the Auburn and Bear River Canal, a work of stupendous proportions, and one that required large outlays of capital—hundreds of thousands—and know him to be the prime mover and strongest lever ; and what inducements the experiment offered, and when the result was known, after years of toil and anxious suspense and failure, held up its reign on the summit of the enterprise. How nobly, like a true Californian, Dr. Crandall bore his defeat, although thousands and tens of thousands of dollars had been swept away in the venture ; and how his heart of sympathy comes up to us to-night, in warm and social fellow-feeling ; and how gladly would he join with us and participate in these reminiscences of former days ; for he loves all Californians, not only in his State, but wherever they may be ; although he, like many, and Californians generally, have met with changes and disappointments, yet the sorrows and disappointments with him and you, Mr. Chairman, and you, gentlemen, I trust are all healed and obliterated by the thought, that we do not regret the experience of California life. And whatever other regrets we may have, may we never regret the acquaintance we formed there, nor be ashamed to acknowledge that we love its memories, its climate, its people and the whole State itself.

Volumes could be written of the enterprise and endurance of the early Californians. What speaks it more than that San Francisco burnt down in an hour, and rebuilt as it were in a month? Marysville, in ashes by midnight, and at daylight arrangements were made for rebuilding. Sacramento was dry at supper time, and in the morning boats were passing up J street; and these were but few of the wonderful changes experienced in our pioneer life. I am proud that we can live those old scenes over again in memory, and am delighted at the interest manifested to-night, and when I behold this great tree grown to such vast proportions from the small plant set out five years since at the home of our old friend, and a former member of Stevenson's Regiment, Mr. Wolfe, of 23d street, and repeat and live over some of the memories there, and see how the lamp burns to-night, brighter and brighter in this hall of splendor and luxury, I am gratified beyond measure to see so large an assemblage, so much intelligence and noble culture. And while in this great enjoyment, let us hope that each year will be assembled California's sons to keep the lamp of old memories brightly burning. And let our greetings go out on this midnight air to the brothers of our noble old Golden State in good cheer and brightest wishes for dear friends and old comrades living there.

NEW YORK, *March 25, 1875.*

The undersigned, constituted, in accordance with the Articles of Association, *ex-officio*, Board of Trustees of "*The Associated Pioneers of the Territorial days of California*" in the City of New York, would respectfully state that they have duly considered the several subjects brought to their attention by their associates, in the interest of the Association, and it is not deemed expedient until such time as the amount at their disposal will permit to have a fixed place of meeting, (the sum received as interest from the United States Government

Bonds purchased with the funds received for membership being the only money appropriated for the necessarily incurred expenses of the Association), but upon every occasion that a meeting of the members may be considered advisable, a call will be made by this Board for such special meeting by a printed notice, which the Secretary will forward to every member, the place of meeting being therein designated.

It is the purpose of this Board, and it is urged upon their associates, to exert every effort to increase the financial strength of the treasury of the Association with the expectation that but a few years will intervene before the Association will be enabled to support a permanent hall, which shall not only contain the journals and periodicals of the Golden State, but will become a museum containing valuable records of interest, and contributions of curiosities pertaining to the early days of California.

The Secretary of the Association will record the names of all former residents of the Golden State with their present address, upon the receipt of the names of such persons by him, and will at all times furnish such information as may pertain to such record upon personal or written application being made.

Application for membership can at all times be made to the Secretary, who will also furnish a copy of the *Articles of Association*, and form of application for membership. The membership fee has been placed at *Ten Dollars*, which is without further assessments or dues. This plan was deemed the most desirable by the Committee to whom was intrusted the framing of the Articles of Association, and their judgment was unanimously endorsed by the meeting, on the evening of the organization of the Association, February 11th, 1875.

All Old Californians, now residents of the Atlantic States are cordially invited to enroll themselves as members of this Association. A brotherhood of pioneers in the halcyon days of the El-Dorado, the constitutional organizers of the Golden State, comrades in the trials,

vexations, hopes, misfortunes and adventures of early Californian life.

A difference of opinion having existed in regard to the date of the discovery of gold in California, the Secretary was requested to communicate with the veteran pioneer Gen'l John A. Sutter, on the subject, and that gentleman's reply will be found upon a preceding page, fixing the discovery of gold in the month of January, 1848, and no specific date having been given, this board has decided to announce Wednesday evening, the 28th of January, 1876, as the date of the next annual meeting and banquet.

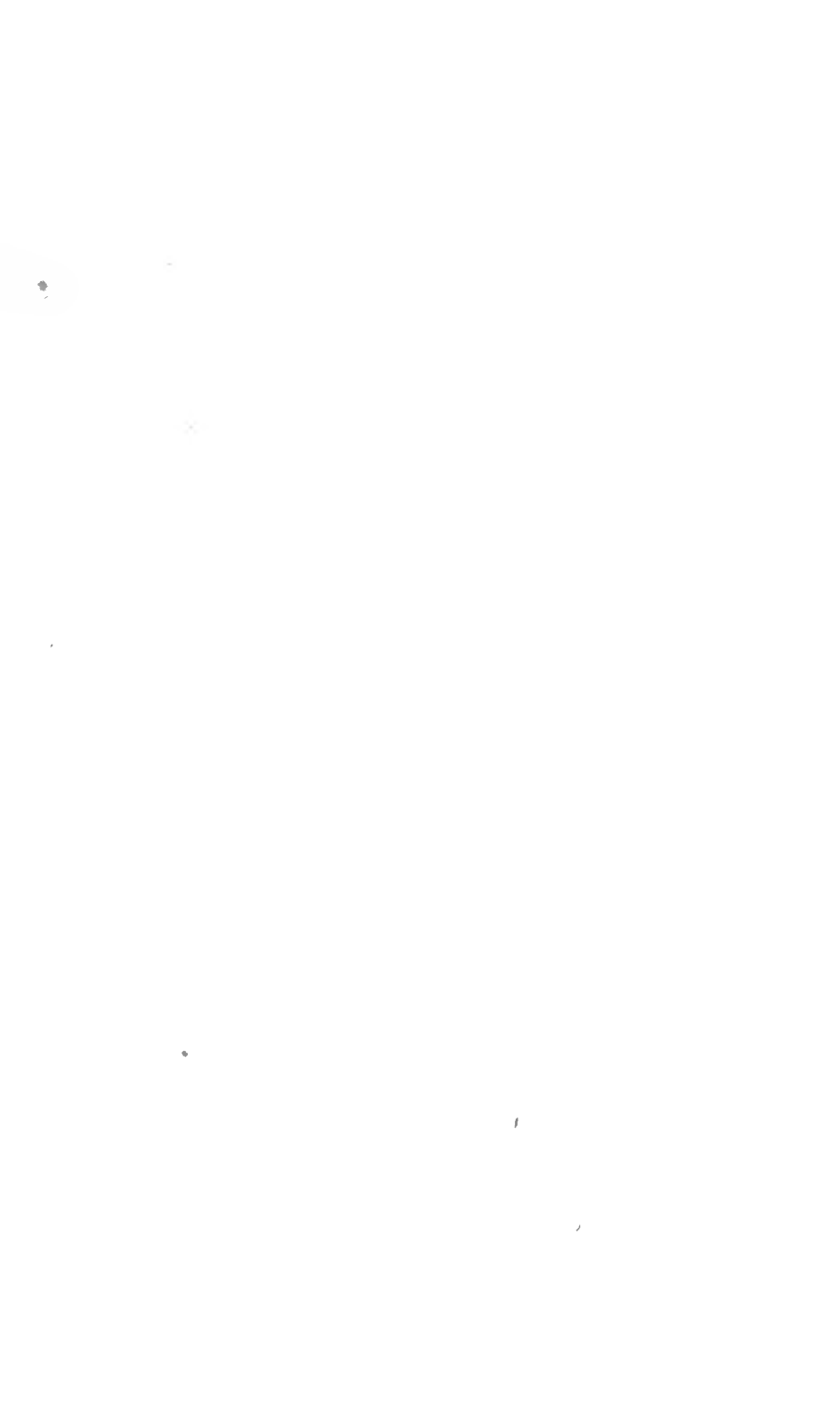
The preceding pages mark the progress of the reunions of early Californians held in this city, commencing in 1872, with a little gathering of fifteen, while that of the present year was nearly one hundred, some of whom traveled hundreds of miles. Thus year by year are we increasing in numbers and interest.

Respectfully, &c.,

H. GATES GIBSON,
Brevet Brig. Gen'l, U. S. Army,
President,
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. Harbor.

JOHN SICKELS,
Vice-President,
1½ Pine St., N. Y.

FRANCIS D. CLARK,
Sec'y and Treas.,
16 Cortlandt St., N. Y.



ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

The Associated Pioneers

OF THE

Territorial Days of California.

ADOPTED AT THEIR FIRST ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
JANUARY 18th, 1876.

GEN'L H. G. GIBSON,

President.

JOHN SICKELS,

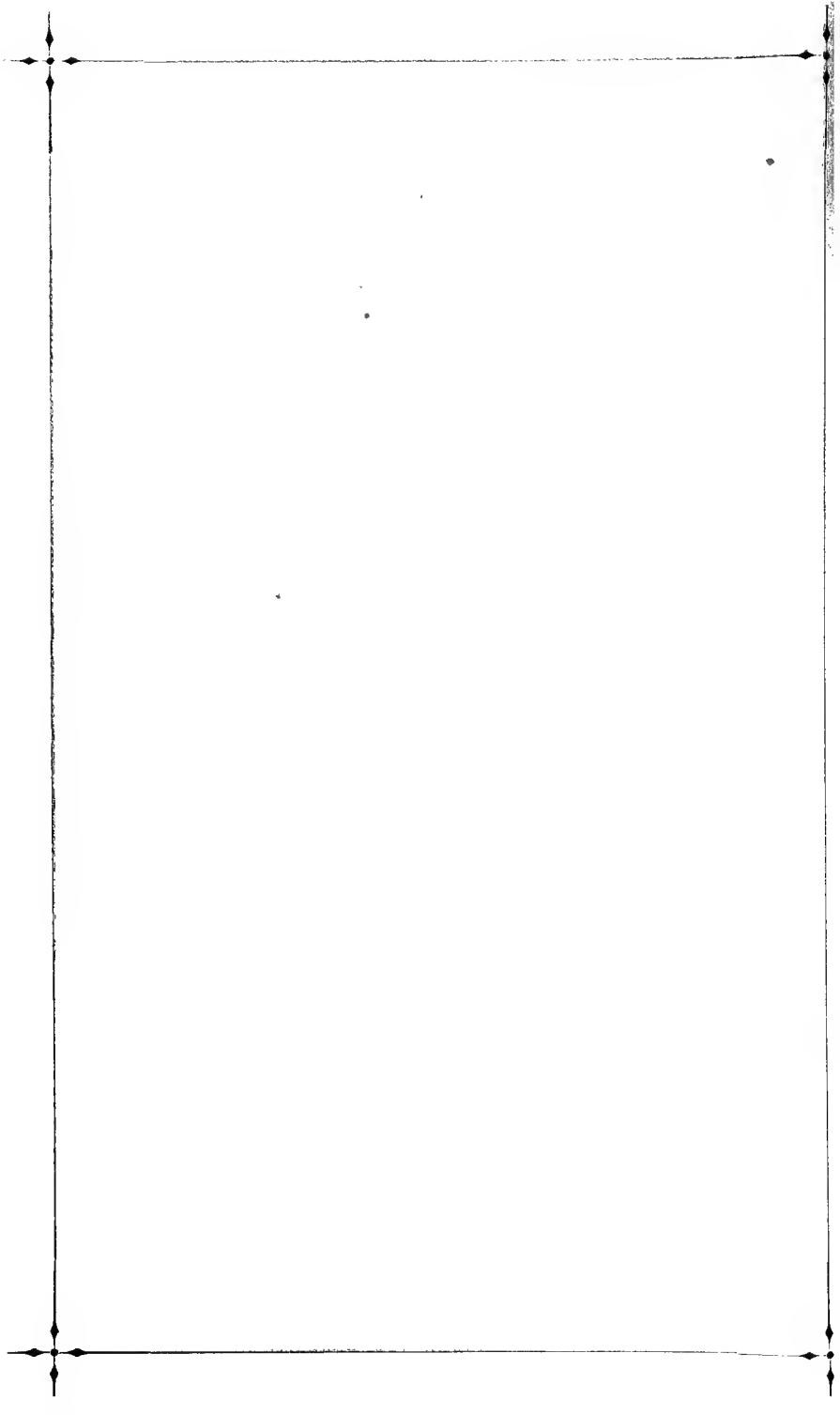
Vice-President.

FRANCIS D. CLARK,

Sec'y and Treas.

GEORGE HOWES,
JOHN G. HODGE,
GEORGE F. SNIFFEN,
JAMES A. SPERRY,
CORNELIUS LYDECKER,

} *Council on Applications
for Membership.*



ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE 1.—This Society shall be known by the name of "The Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California," and is declared to be a social organization. Its objects are to form a more perfect union of the Pioneers of California, now residents of the Atlantic States, and to cultivate social intercourse between them.

ART. 2.—To collect and preserve historical facts and information, in connection with the early and subsequent history of the Pacific Coast.

ART. 3.—To perpetuate the memory of those whose wisdom, valor and enterprise advanced civilization to the shores of the Pacific.

ART. 4.—It shall be the duty, as it will be the interest, of every member of the Society to use all laudable efforts to collect and procure such relics, incidents and facts connected with the history and settlement of California, as may be interesting and useful to the Society; and so soon as it is prepared to provide for the care of the same, donations of such articles and information will be received.

ART. 5.—It is declared to be the further purpose of the Society, at such period as the financial strength of its treasury will warrant, to support a permanent hall in the City of New York,

which shall contain the journals and periodicals of the Golden State, a library for the diffusion of useful knowledge among its members, a museum containing valuable records of interest and curiosities pertaining to the early days of California; as also a Headquarters for residents of California visiting this city.

ART. 6.—All persons who were for any period in California prior to the 9th day of September, 1850, (the date of the admission of the State of California into the Union,) all who served in the Navy of the United States on the Coast of California during the conquest of that then Mexican Territory, and the male descendants of all such, of lawful age, shall be eligible to membership.

ART. 7.—All persons whose residence in California dated subsequent to the 9th day of September, 1850, and who were residents of the State for the period of one year, shall be eligible to *Honorary Membership* on the same terms as other members, and shall be entitled to all the privileges of the Society, except to vote and hold office; provided however that this section shall in no wise change the status of the Honorary members who were enrolled prior to the adoption of these revised Articles of Association.

ART. 8.—Any person qualified as prescribed in the two foregoing sections, desiring to become a member, shall make application to the Secretary of the Society, giving name, place of residence, occupation, and date of his arrival, or that of his ancestor, in California; and within ten days after the receipt of such application the Secretary shall transmit the same to the chairman of the "Council on Applications," and upon the return of the application by the council, as approved, the Secretary shall notify the applicant of his election.

ART. 9.—All applicants for membership to this Society must be men of good character and gentlemanly deportment, and in every way entitled to the respect and confidence of the Associated Pioneers; and in any case where the facts obtained by the Council on Applications are to the contrary, the application shall be rejected.

ART. 10.—Each person, on admission as a member of the Society, shall pay into its treasury the sum of *ten dollars*, and without the payment of any further dues whatsoever; and shall sign the Articles of Association with his name in full, and the day of the month and year of his arrival in California; and if any person residing in the City of New York, for two months after his notification by the Secretary of his election, or if residing outside of the City of New York, for three months after said notification, shall neglect to pay his membership fee, and sign the Articles of Association, he shall be considered as having declined to become a member; provided however that a pioneer whose residence in California dated prior to the 18th of January, 1848, the date of the discovery of gold at Sutter's Saw-Mill, shall be by vote of two-thirds of the members present at an annual meeting of the Society admitted to membership without payment of the stipulated fee.

ART. 11.—Any member who shall be accused of moral turpitude or misconduct, inconsistent with his obligations as a member of the Society, or who shall make a false representation of the time of his arrival in California, shall be notified to appear before the Board of Trustees, and if found guilty, shall be reprimanded or expelled by said Board, and notice thereof shall be given to the members by the Board, through the Secretary, stating the reason of said action: provided, the member shall have the right to appeal to the next annual meeting of the Society, by filing in the Secretary's office notice of his intention so to appeal within one month after the service upon him of the notice of the judgment of the Board. And unless the decision of the Board be affirmed by a vote of a majority of the members present, the action of the Board shall be of no effect.

ART. 12.—The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary (who shall also be Treasurer) and a Council on Applications, to consist of five members. These eight shall constitute *ex-officio* the Board of Trustees; and shall have the executive management and direction of the Society.

ART. 13.—The annual meeting of the Society shall be held

on the Eighteenth day of January, that being the anniversary of the discovery of gold at Sutter's Saw-Mill by James W. Marshall.

ART. 14.—The election for officers, all of whom shall be members of the Society, shall be holden at the annual meeting, and their election shall be by ballot.

ART. 15.—The officers of the Society shall hold office for one year, or until their successors have been elected and qualified.

PRESIDENT.

ART. 16.—The President shall preside at the meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Trustees. He shall preserve order and decorum, and shall announce the order of business, and decide questions, subject to an appeal by any two members. He is also empowered to call a special meeting of the Society at any time that it may in his opinion be deemed necessary; the call to be made through the Secretary of the Society by written or printed notice to each member.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

ART. 17.—The Vice-President shall preside and perform all the duties of the office of the President in the absence or disqualification of that officer; and in the event of the death or resignation of the President, he shall succeed him during the remainder of his term.

SECRETARY.

ART. 18.—The Secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the Society, and Board of Trustees. He shall record its Articles of Association in a book to be kept solely for such purpose. He shall register the names of members, and shall have charge of the roll of members.

He shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of all books of record and papers belonging to the office of the Secretary.

He shall, whenever directed by the President, give the members of the Society and Board of Trustees proper notice of all meetings, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board of Trustees.

TREASURER.

ART. 19.—The Treasurer shall collect the admission fees, and shall hold all the money, evidences of indebtedness, and valuable documents of the Society. He shall not pay any money except upon an authorization signed by the President or Vice-President of the Society. He shall make a report every three months to the Board of Trustees, and exhibit in detail his receipts and payments, and the balance in the Treasury, and if invested, how, provided that the Treasurer is not authorized nor are the Board of Trustees empowered to appropriate or direct the payment of any money from the funds held by the Treasurer from *membership fees*. Such money shall be held as a permanent fund of the Society, the interest therefrom *only* to be at the disposal of the Board of Trustees for the necessarily incurred expenses of the Society.

He shall keep a regular account of the financial affairs of the Society, an abstract of which he shall exhibit, accompanied by satisfactory vouchers, at each annual meeting of the Society; at the expiration of his term of office he shall deliver to his successor all moneys, evidence of indebtedness, valuable documents, books, vouchers and other papers in his possession belonging to the Society.

COUNCIL ON APPLICATIONS.

ART. 20.—The Council on Applications shall, upon the receipt of an application for membership, from the office of the Secretary of the Society, make enquiry as to the moral character and social standing of the applicant, and if the information received by them be of a satisfactory nature, the application shall be returned with the endorsement, *Approved*, if to the contrary it shall be endorsed *Rejected*, and shall be signed by a majority of the members of the Committee.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ART. 21.—The Board of Trustees, which shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary and the five members of the Council on Applications, shall meet for the transaction of business at such time and place as the President of the Society shall direct.

A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum to transact the business of the Society.

The Board shall have charge and control of the personal property of the Society.

The Board shall direct the investment of the funds received by the Treasurer from the membership fees, or from any special donation to the permanent fund of the Society, in United States Government Bonds, where the amount in the hands of the Treasurer is sufficient for that purpose, such bonds to be placed by the Board in a reliable *Safe Deposit Company*, not to be withdrawn or appropriated except by the vote of two thirds of the members present at an annual meeting of the Society, the interest, however, derived from said bonds, to be subject to appropriation by the Board for the current expenses of the Society.

The Board is empowered to fill vacancies occurring in any office (except that of President) or in the Council on Applications, until the next annual meeting.

The Board shall have power to appropriate the funds of the Society, *not otherwise prohibited*, but shall not create any debt or liability in the name of the Society, or in any manner use its credit.

The Board shall examine all bills paid by the Treasurer, as otherwise provided, at least once in every three months.

ART. 22.—These revised Articles shall take effect on and after the first day of February, 1876.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

AND

BANQUET

OF

The Associated Pioneers of the Territorial
Days of California,

HELD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 18, 1876:

*The Twenty-Eighth Anniversary of the Discovery of Gold at
Sutter's Saw-Mill in California.*

GEN. H. G. GIBSON, U. S. A.,

President.

JOHN SICKELS,

Vice-President.

FRANCIS D. CLARK, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Council on Applications for Membership:

GEORGE HOWES.

JOHN G. HODGE.

GEORGE F. SNIFFEN.

JAMES A. SPERRY.

CORNELIUS LYDECKER.

New York :

F. BARNES, STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTER, 16 COBTLANDT STREET :
1876.

RE-UNIONS

OF

OLD CALIFORNIANS

IN

NEW YORK.

IN the pamphlet issued by the Society last year a complete history of the origin of the re-unions of old Californians in the city of New York was given ; yet, as many who may read this one, may not have seen the other, it will not be inappropriate to briefly recount the events that led to the organization of this Society.

The annual re-union of old Californians, now residents of the Atlantic Coast, was inaugurated on the evening of the 6th of March, 1872, at the residence of Mr. John Wolfe, on West 23d Street, by a party of gentlemen, Mr. Wolfe's former comrades in the regiment of New York Volunteers, which landed on the Pacific Coast, in the month of March, 1847, known as "Stevenson's California Regiment," and it was at this, the first re-union, that the subject was discussed as to the possibility of the organization of a "Society of California Pioneers of the City of New York," the company present numbered only ten, but it was midnight ere they separated, so rapidly and pleasantly had the hours flown along.

In the month of March, 1873, the second re-union took place, also at the residence of Mr. Wolfe. Upon this occasion sixteen were present.

On the 26th of March, 1874, the third re-union took place at the Sturtevant House, the number present being forty-seven, thirty-eight of whom were California pioneers.

On the 11th of February, 1875, the fourth re-union occurred, also at the Sturtevant House. The number present was seventy-four, sixty-two of whom were former residents of the Golden State. And it was on this evening that the organization of this Society was perfected, but the lateness of the hour, almost past midnight, when a large number of the guests had taken their departure, prevented the enrollment of more than twenty-four; but still this number was sufficient to guarantee the success of the movement.

Tuesday evening, the 18th of January, 1876, the 28th anniversary of the discovery of gold at Sutter's Saw-mill in California, witnessed another gathering of Californians at the Sturtevant House. It was the fifth re-union of the pioneers of California, or the first annual banquet under the auspices of this Society; and certainly the large number present, nearly one hundred Californians, was an auspicious opening for a society only eleven months in existence. Thus, from the small number of ten, at the first re-union, the number had increased to nearly one hundred upon this last occasion.

The objects and expectations of the society are fully set forth in other portions of this pamphlet, the realization of which must, in a large measure, depend upon the encouragement given to it by the Californians now residents of this city, as also by those residing in neighboring States. The organization appeals to the sympathy and support not only of all these, but also of many others now high in rank and honor in our country. The President of the United States, the General of the Army, many officers of high rank in both the Army and Navy, a Justice of the Supreme Court—who were Californians of early days, we may justly claim as belonging to us, confident that they feel the same pride as ourselves in their association with the Golden State.

California may well feel proud of the record made by her pioneers in the late civil war. Not only in the Army and Navy did they hold positions of the highest responsibility, but also in the councils of the nation; and among the first to give up his life in the struggle was the lamented Gen. Nathaniel

Lyon, a pioneer of 1849; while another general, E. D. Baker, fell leading his command at Ball's Bluff. And although California was far distant from the strife, she was nobly represented by two gallant regiments, organized in the City of New York, and officered almost entirely by early pioneers of California.

The New England Society every where celebrates with pride and enthusiasm the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock; why should not likewise the pioneers of California, who were the advance guard in the establishment and subjugation, peaceful and otherwise, of a noble Empire on the Pacific, and whose trials and struggles were scarcely less severe, celebrate with glad and proud rejoicings the most fruitful event in our history—the discovery of gold in California.

“What sought they thus afar?
Bright jewels of the mine,”—

unlike the Pilgrim Fathers, but bearing with them the same

“Freedom to worship God,”

and the rich inheritance of American law and civilization, achieving results as glorious and as worthy of commemoration.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The first annual meeting of the Society was held in Parlors Nos. 20 and 21 of the Sturtevant House, on Tuesday evening, January 18th, 1876.

The President, Gen. H. G. Gibson, called the meeting to order at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Sickels, Vice-President, moved that the calling of the roll be dispensed with. Carried.

The President then read to the Society the following Report:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION:

The short time before our annual banquet enables me to make only a brief report of the progress of the Association since its organization last year. From reports of your worthy Secretary, made to me from time to time, I cannot say that our success has been as encouraging as was hoped for, but still we have some cause for congratulation.

The objects and purposes for which we have associated are, *First*, an annual social re-union and banquet; and, *Second*, the establishment of a club-room and museum for California and Californians. The first object has been accomplished only by the earnest and laborious exertions of your Trustees and a few others, and by their personal and urgent solicitations of Californians, and others connected by association or interest with California. With purposes so commendable as those stated I trust that every member of the Association, every Californian in New York and vicinity, will endeavor to promote our success by his personal efforts and contributions. Our association should be self-sustaining, and certainly so far as our annual re-union is concerned, we should not depend upon aid from others. I therefore suggest that two committees be appointed, one to make the

necessary arrangements for the gathering and banquet of next year, and the other to devise and put into operation some plan for the opening of a club-room and museum. Let it be on ever so small a scale, a start should be made, and notice duly given that we have provided a home for all Californians residing in or visiting the City of New York. Success can be attained only by the zealous and diligent labors of individual members; and the objects and purposes of the Association are certainly worthy of the effort. The god Hercules, as we know from the fable of Æsop, helps those only who put their own shoulders to the wheel.

Your Secretary has furnished me with some data and suggestions, and embodying these in this hasty report, I will now close with an earnest appeal to you all to labor without ceasing, and success will surely crown our exertions.

First: I would respectfully call your attention to the want of an appropriate Certificate of Membership.

Second: It is understood to be the intention of the several societies of California Pioneers on the Pacific Coast to assemble at Philadelphia in the coming July, upon the occasion of the Centennial Exposition, and I would therefore recommend that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for meeting with them; and also to take measures for procuring a suitable emblem or flag, as also a device or design for a badge, to distinguish the members of the Association.

Third: The necessity for a Headquarters for this city, during the present Centennial year should also receive attention. Californians visiting this city would thereby be enabled to meet with their former associates of the Golden State; and no doubt a favorable arrangement for this purpose could be effected with the proprietors of one of the hotels, which would be mutually advantageous. This should be done, even if a club-room, before suggested, cannot be established.

H. G. GIBSON, *President.*

New York, January 18th, 1876.

At the conclusion of the President's Report, the Secretary presented and read the following Report :

New York, January 18th, 1876.

GEN. H. G. GIBSON, U. S. A.,

President of "The Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California."
New York City. —

SIR :

I have the honor to submit the following Report as Secretary :

On Thursday evening, the 11th of February, 1875, the organization of this Society was perfected, and twenty-four members were enrolled ; since which time thirty-six additional names have been added, making a total of sixty members, at this date. Many others have also expressed an intention to become members at an early day.

Since the organization of the Society there has been held three special meetings. The first, September 13th, the second, November 15th, and the third, December 23d, which meetings have, through the generosity of the Messrs. Leland, been called at the Sturtevant House.

It is with a feeling of thankfulness towards God that I am able to report that no death has occurred among our associates.

The pamphlet published by the Society in the month of June last, as also circulars issued in its interest and welfare, have been mailed to some three hundred former Californians, now residents of the Atlantic States, from many of whom letters of encouragement, and expressing great interest in the success of the Society, have been received. The depressed condition of business, and the disturbed state of the various channels of industry, have to a certain degree retarded our prosperity.

Agreeably to the wishes expressed by the members of the Society, there has been opened in the office of the Secretary a Register containing the names and address of all former Californians known to reside east of the Missouri River ; and additional names will be added whenever they are received.

Of the present members of the Society, four are residents of New Jersey, one of Maryland, three of Pennsylvania, one of Rhinebeck, N. Y., one an officer of the U. S. Navy, and three, officers of the U. S. Army. The years of their arrival in California are as follows : one in 1833, one in 1839, two in 1846, five in 1847, two in 1848, thirty-two in 1849, eleven in 1850 ;

as also six *Honorary* members whose arrival in California dated subsequent to the admission of the State.

I cannot too strongly urge upon our associates the necessity of their personal exertions and influence towards the increase of our membership, with the view of bringing together the old pioneer element of the early days of California in one social union. The re-unions of old Californians which have been held in this city during the past three winters demonstrate that with zealous efforts the time is not far distant when our Society will become worthy of those now on the Pacific Coast.

FRANCIS D. CLARK, *Secretary*.

On motion of Mr. Hodge the Reports of the President and Secretary were received.

The Report of Mr. Clark, as Treasurer, was then read. And on motion of Mr. Evans was accepted.

The Secretary read a communication received from Mr. J. W. Simonton, in which he tendered his resignation as a member of the Society.

Mr. Sickels moved that the communication be laid on the table. Carried.

Mr. Burton moved that a committee of two be appointed to confer with Mr. Simonton on the subject; and suggested that the President and Mr. Farwell be appointed said committee. Adopted.

Mr. Farwell offered for the consideration of the meeting a set of revised "Articles of Association," to be substituted for those now in force. The Secretary having read the same, they were unanimously adopted, to take effect on the 1st day of February, 1876.

Mr. Curtis moved that the Society now proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Pierson moved that the ballot be dispensed with, and that the officers of the past year be declared re-elected for the ensuing year. Unanimously adopted.

Mr. Butler moved that Messrs. George Howes, John G. Hodge, George F. Sniffin, James A. Sperry and Cornelius Lydecker, be declared elected members of the "Council on Applications" for the ensuing year, in accordance with the revised "Articles of Association." Carried.

Mr. Hawkins moved for the appointment, by the President, of a committee to take into consideration the visit of the Society to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia during the coming summer, there to meet their brethren from the societies of the Pacific Coast. Adopted.

The President appointed Generals Hooker, Merchant and Sutter, Commander Meade, ex-Governor R. M. Price, Hon. R. H. McKune, Messrs. Crowell, Burton, Wethered, Colligan, Meredith and Capt. Merryman, said Committee.

Mr. McKune moved, that the suggestion of the President regarding a suitable flag for the Society, as also badge to be worn by the members be referred to a committee, with full powers to act in the premises, and that that officer designate said committee. Adopted.

The President designated Commander Meade, Messrs. Walton, Sperry, Johns and Joseph S. Spinney.

Mr. Clark moved the appointment of a Committee by the President, with instructions to see what arrangements can be effected towards the establishment of a permanent Headquarters for the Society during the ensuing year; the committee to report to the Board of Trustees the result of their labors. Adopted.

The President appointed Messrs. Leese, Curtis, Pierson, Ellis, Pinto, Sperry, Johns, Sherwood and Lydecker.

Mr. Sickels moved, that the Society consider the suggestion of the President regarding the appointment of a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the next annual meeting; said committee to be empowered to adopt such plan as in their judgment may conduce to its success and that of the Society, the President to appoint said Committee. Adopted.

The President selected Messrs. Farwell, Hodge, Nuttman, Anthony, Annan, S. L. Merchant, Hawkins, Howes, Johns, Wolfe and Laimbeer as members of the Committee.

Messrs. Spinney and McKune introduced to the meeting Messrs. Joseph M. Pray, Joseph Spinney, Alfred T. Goodell, William N. Monies and Michael McCann, who were duly enrolled as members of the Society.

Mr. Johns moved, that the thanks of the Society be and they are hereby tendered to the Board of Trustees for the faithful discharge of their duties during the past year, and the untiring

zeal manifested by these gentlemen in the interest and welfare of the Society.

The hour of the Banquet having^e been reached, and there being no further business to engage the attention of the meeting, on motion of Mr. Lydecker, it was adjourned until January 18th, 1877.

FRANCIS D. CLARK, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE 1.—This Society shall be known by the name of "The Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California," and is declared to be a social organization. Its objects are to form a more perfect union of the Pioneers of California, now residents of the Atlantic States, and to cultivate social intercourse between them.

ART. 2.—To collect and preserve historical facts and information, in connection with the early and subsequent history of the Pacific Coast.

ART. 3.—To perpetuate the memory of those whose wisdom, valor and enterprise advanced civilization to the shores of the Pacific.

ART. 4.—It shall be the duty, as it will be the interest, of every member of the Society to use all laudable efforts to collect and procure such relics, incidents and facts connected with the history and settlement of California, as may be interesting and useful to the Society; and so soon as it is prepared to provide for the care of the same, donations of such articles and information will be received.

ART. 5.—It is declared to be the further purpose of the Society, at such period as the financial strength of its treasury will warrant, to support a permanent hall in the City of New York,

which shall contain the journals and periodicals of the Golden State, a library for the diffusion of useful knowledge among its members, a museum containing valuable records of interest and curiosities pertaining to the early days of California; as also a Headquarters for residents of California visiting this city.

ART. 6.—All persons who were for any period in California prior to the 9th day of September, 1850, (the date of the admission of the State of California into the Union,) all who served in the Navy of the United States on the Coast of California during the conquest of that then Mexican Territory, and the male descendants of all such, of lawful age, shall be eligible to membership.

ART. 7.—All persons whose residence in California dated subsequent to the 9th day of September, 1850, and who were residents of the State for the period of one year, shall be eligible to *Honorary Membership* on the same terms as other members, and shall be entitled to all the privileges of the Society, except to vote and hold office; provided however that this section shall in no wise change the status of the Honorary members who were enrolled prior to the adoption of these revised Articles of Association.

ART. 8.—Any person qualified as prescribed in the two foregoing sections, desiring to become a member, shall make application to the Secretary of the Society, giving name, place of residence, occupation, and date of his arrival, or that of his ancestor, in California; and within ten days after the receipt of such application the Secretary shall transmit the same to the chairman of the "Council on Applications," and upon the return of the application by the council, as approved, the Secretary shall notify the applicant of his election.

ART. 9.—All applicants for membership to this Society must be men of good character and gentlemanly deportment, and in every way entitled to the respect and confidence of the Associated Pioneers; and in any case where the facts obtained by the Council on Applications are to the contrary, the application shall be rejected.

ART. 10.—Each person, on admission as a member of the Society, shall pay into its treasury the sum of *ten dollars*, and without the payment of any further dues whatsoever; and shall sign the Articles of Association with his name in full, and the day of the month and year of his arrival in California; and if any person residing in the City of New York, for two months after his notification by the Secretary of his election, or if residing outside of the City of New York, for three months after said notification, shall neglect to pay his membership fee, and sign the Articles of Association, he shall be considered as having declined to become a member; provided however that a pioneer whose residence in California dated prior to the 18th of January, 1848, the date of the discovery of gold at Sutter's Saw-Mill, shall be by vote of two-thirds of the members present at an annual meeting of the Society admitted to membership without payment of the stipulated fee.

ART. 11.—Any member who shall be accused of moral turpitude or misconduct, inconsistent with his obligations as a member of the Society, or who shall make a false representation of the time of his arrival in California, shall be notified to appear before the Board of Trustees, and if found guilty, shall be reprimanded or expelled by said Board, and notice thereof shall be given to the members by the Board, through the Secretary, stating the reason of said action: provided, the member shall have the right to appeal to the next annual meeting of the Society, by filing in the Secretary's office notice of his intention so to appeal within one month after the service upon him of the notice of the judgment of the Board. And unless the decision of the Board be affirmed by a vote of a majority of the members present, the action of the Board shall be of no effect.

ART. 12.—The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary (who shall also be Treasurer) and a Council on Applications, to consist of five members. These eight shall constitute *ex-officio* the Board of Trustees; and shall have the executive management and direction of the Society.

ART. 13.—The annual meeting of the Society shall be held

on the Eighteenth day of January, that being the anniversary of the discovery of gold at Sutter's Saw-Mill by James W. Marshall.

ART. 14.—The election for officers, all of whom shall be members of the Society, shall be holden at the annual meeting, and their election shall be by ballot.

ART. 15.—The officers of the Society shall hold office for one year, or until their successors have been elected and qualified.

PRESIDENT.

ART. 16.—The President shall preside at the meetings of the Society, and of the Board of Trustees. He shall preserve order and decorum, and shall announce the order of business, and decide questions, subject to an appeal by any two members. He is also empowered to call a special meeting of the Society at any time that it may in his opinion be deemed necessary; the call to be made through the Secretary of the Society by written or printed notice to each member.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

ART. 17.—The Vice-President shall preside and perform all the duties of the office of the President in the absence or disqualification of that officer; and in the event of the death or resignation of the President, he shall succeed him during the remainder of his term.

SECRETARY.

ART. 18.—The Secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings of the Society, and Board of Trustees. He shall record its Articles of Association in a book to be kept solely for such purpose. He shall register the names of members, and shall have charge of the roll of members.

He shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of all books of record and papers belonging to the office of the Secretary.

He shall, whenever directed by the President, give the members of the Society and Board of Trustees proper notice of all meetings, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board of Trustees.

TREASURER.

ART. 19.—The Treasurer shall collect the admission fees, and shall hold all the money, evidences of indebtedness, and valuable documents of the Society. He shall not pay any money except upon an authorization signed by the President or Vice-President of the Society. He shall make a report every three months to the Board of Trustees, and exhibit in detail his receipts and payments, and the balance in the Treasury, and if invested, how, provided that the Treasurer is not authorized nor are the Board of Trustees empowered to appropriate or direct the payment of any money from the funds held by the Treasurer from *membership fees*. Such money shall be held as a permanent fund of the Society, the interest therefrom *only* to be at the disposal of the Board of Trustees for the necessarily incurred expenses of the Society.

He shall keep a regular account of the financial affairs of the Society, an abstract of which he shall exhibit, accompanied by satisfactory vouchers, at each annual meeting of the Society; at the expiration of his term of office he shall deliver to his successor all moneys, evidence of indebtedness, valuable documents, books, vouchers and other papers in his possession belonging to the Society.

COUNCIL ON APPLICATIONS.

ART. 20.—The Council on Applications shall, upon the receipt of an application for membership, from the office of the Secretary of the Society, make enquiry as to the moral character and social standing of the applicant, and if the information received by them be of a satisfactory nature, the application shall be returned with the endorsment, *Approved*, if to the contrary it shall be endorsed *Rejected*, and shall be signed by a majority of the members of the Committee.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ART. 21.—The Board of Trustees, which shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary and the five members of the Council on Applications, shall meet for the transaction of business at such time and place as the President of the Society shall direct.

A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum to transact the business of the Society.

The Board shall have charge and control of the personal property of the Society.

The Board shall direct the investment of the funds received by the Treasurer from the membership fees, or from any special donation to the permanent fund of the Society, in United States Government Bonds, where the amount in the hands of the Treasurer is sufficient for that purpose, such bonds to be placed by the Board in a reliable *Safe Deposit Company*, not to be withdrawn or appropriated except by the vote of two thirds of the members present at an annual meeting of the Society, the interest, however, derived from said bonds, to be subject to appropriation by the Board for the current expenses of the Society.

The Board is empowered to fill vacancies occurring in any office (except that of President) or in the Council on Applications, until the next annual meeting.

The Board shall have power to appropriate the funds of the Society, *not otherwise prohibited*, but shall not create any debt or liability in the name of the Society, or in any manner use its credit.

The Board shall examine all bills paid by the Treasurer, as otherwise provided, at least once in every three months.

ART. 22.—These revised Articles shall take effect on and after the first day of February, 1876.

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

1833.

Jacob. P. Leese, 257 Broadway, N. Y.

1839.

Gen. John A. Sutter, Litiz, Lancaster Co., Penn.

1846.

Hon. Rodman M. Price. Oakland, Bergen Co., N. J.

William Colligan, 58 Monroe St. N. Y.

1847.—(Stevenson's Reg't.)

Lieut. Jeremiah Sherwood, 1172 Broadway, N. Y.

John Wolfe, 114 West 23d St. N. Y.

Russell Myers, 3 West 27th St., N. Y.

Francis D. Clark, 16 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Joseph Evans, 70 High St., Newark, N. J.

James E. Nuttman, Newark, N. J.

1848.

James S. Wethered, 257 Broadway, N. Y.

1849.

Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. A., Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Gen. H. G. Gibson, " Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. Harbor.

Com'r Rich'd W. Meade, U.S.N., Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

William C. Annan, 160 Fulton St., N. Y.

Edward R. Anthony, 70 Wall St., N. Y.

Edward F. Burton, Dep. Surveyor of Customs, N. Y.

Mark Brumagin, 9 Nassau St., N. Y.

1849.—*Continued.*

William M. Burgoyne, . . .	6 Wall St., N. Y.
Oscar P. Blackman, . . .	33 Murray St., N. Y.
Russell W. Benedict, . . .	102 Wall St., N. Y.
Edgar W. Crowell, . . .	178 Broadway, N. Y.
Robert W. Dowling, . . .	105th St. and 11th Ave., N. Y.
John S. Ellis, . . .	96 Wall St., N. Y.
Willard B. Farwell, . . .	124 East 59th St., N. Y.
John Gault, . . .	71 Broadway, N. Y.
H. B. Hawkins, . . .	69 Wall St., N. Y.
John H. Harris, . . .	78 Broadway, N. Y.
John G. Hodge, . . .	59 John St., N. Y.
John J. Hager, . . .	Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
S. D. Jones, . . .	48 Pine St., N. Y.
George H. Johnson, . . .	777 Broadway, N. Y.
John Laimbeer, . . .	245 West 50th St., N. Y.
Cornelius Lydecker, . . .	Englewood, N. J.
Hon. Robert H. McKune, . .	Scranton, Penn.
Gilmor Meredith, . . .	Baltimore, Md.
Francis E. Pinto, . . .	106 Wall St., N. Y.
Oliver H. Pierson, . . .	5 Pine St., N. Y.
John Sickels, . . .	40 East 74th St., N. Y.
Joseph S. Spinney, . . .	66½ Pine St., N. Y.
A. A. Selover, . . .	17 Broad St., N. Y.
George F. Sniffin, . . .	239 Broadway, N. Y.
Michael J. Shandley, . . .	189 Henry St., N. Y.
James A. Sperry, . . .	145 Broadway, N. Y.
William M. Walton, . . .	43 South St., Newark, N. J.
Joseph M. Pray, . . .	179 Montague St., B'klyn, N. Y.
Alfred T. Goodell, . . .	451 East 57th St., N. Y.
Michael McCann, . . .	621 Eleventh Avenue, N. Y.

1850. (Previous to Sept. 9th.)

James F. Curtis, . . .	45 Warren St., N. Y.
Thomas D. Johns, . . .	95 Liberty St., N. Y.
Enoch Gove, . . .	176 Amity St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Beverly C. Sanders, . . .	71 Broadway, N. Y.
George Howes, . . .	117 Wall St., N. Y.
John A. Godfrey, . . .	240 Broadway, N. Y.

1850. (Previous to Sept. 9th.)—*Continued.*

George W. Stanton, . . . Sturtevant House, N. Y.
C. C. Hastings, . . . 51 West 46th St., N. Y.
Joseph Spinney, . . . 338 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Date of arrival in California subsequent to Sept. 9th, 1850.

1850.

Gen. Chas. S. Merchant, U. S. A., Carlisle, Pa.
Stephen L. Merchant, . . . 76 South St., N. Y.
Charles R. Thompson, . . . 73 Broadway, N. Y.

1851.

James W. Simonton, . . . Wes. Un. Tel. Building, N. Y.

1852.

James H. Butler, . . . 9 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
James H. Merryman, . . . 16 Broadway, N. Y.
Charles W. Schumann, . . . 42 and 44 Nassau St., N. Y.
William N. Monies, . . . Scranton, Pa.

1859.

George W. Gilbert, . . . ? 108 Broadway, N. Y.

1862.

Lewis Leland, . . . Sturtevant House, N. Y.

THE BANQUET.

AT half-past eight o'clock the company, which thronged the parlors, headed by President Gibson, with Ex-Governor R. M. Price, and Vice-President Sickles, with Ex-Mayor Vance, of this city, marched to the accompaniment of the band through the main hall of the hotel, which was profusely decorated with bunting. At the entrance to the dining hall stood a large Gatling gun mounted on a carriage, on either side of which was a stack of muskets and rifles, and surrounding these was a fine floral display. Within the dining hall the view that met the eye was one to cheer the heart of every pioneer present. From the walls and ceiling hung the flags of almost every nation, while on the large columns in the centre of the hall hung pick-axes, shovels, crow-bars, tin pans, miners' long boots, bowie knives, revolvers, and many other articles familiar to the early mining days of California.

On the walls were two fine paintings of the well-known steam-boats "Senator" and "New World," of Sacramento fame, fine lithographs of "San Francisco in 1849," "Marysville in 1853," "Sacramento City during the great flood." At the head of the hall, beneath the flags of Mexico and the United States, hung the photographs of two of California's honored citizens, General John A. Sutter, the veteran pioneer, and the Hon. Philip A. Roach, the last Alcalde of Monterey, and one of the present Senators of San Francisco. Above the photographs was a fine painting representing General Washington standing beside his war steed. Emblems appropriate to the occasion were to be seen on every side, one of which attracted considerable attention from the guests and the members of the press, was, "The

mining prices of the winter of 1848-9." Others were names of deceased officers of the Army who served on that coast during the conquest of California. Those of the Navy. Officers of the Army now living, who served in California during the Mexican War. Officers of the Navy now living, who served on the Coast of California during its conquest. Vessels of the Navy in service on the Coast during 1846-7. Old California towns south of San Francisco. Old California towns north of San Francisco. Names of familiar mining camps of 1849-50. One was in compliment to the enterprise exhibited by a prominent shipping firm of San Francisco, and read, "The fastest ship, 'Young America.'" "The largest ship, 'Three Brothers.'" A large number of others referring to events, organizations, persons, &c., causing the memory of many present to revert to days long passed, and hours of toil, privations, triumphs, and pleasures pertaining to their early experiences in the modern El Dorado.

The tables were arranged so as not to interfere with the columns, three running lengthwise of the hall, and one across the head, at which were seated the guests, with the President in the centre, the Vice-President on the left end, and the Secretary opposite. Among the ornamentations of the table was a California mining and hunting scene. California Sentinel. Ship California, 1849. Navy Artillery. Centennial Bell. Goddess of Liberty. While the *Menu* announced California Salmon, California Turkey, Russian River Bacon, California Quail, California Venison, with California Currant Jelly, California Olives, and from the vineyards of the Golden State were wines of almost every description; and, as a fitting accompaniment to a California dinner were the one thousand cigars presented to the Society by the officers of the Consolidated Tobacco Company, which among the assembled company received due honor and appreciation. In fact, owing to their superior quality and flavor, many at first doubted that they were manufactured from tobacco raised exclusively in California, proving that the Golden State excels in luxuries as well as in the staple articles of life.

The dinner having been disposed of, next in order were the regular toasts. Before announcing these the President made the following address:

FELLOW CALIFORNIANS :

IT affords me infinite pleasure to greet you again on this occasion of our annual social gathering and re-union ; and since we have discussed the sumptuous fare provided by "mine host of our inn," it behoves and becomes us now to enjoy that "feast of reason and flow of soul" which accompanies good cheer and genial good-fellowship. With then

"The wine in our goblets gleaming,"

and whilst recalling the cherished memories which cluster around the scenes and associations of our California life, let us offer to-night our incense of praise and honor to the Golden State in the fullest measure, and with the choicest fragrance that the ever-glowing embers of our pride and affection can bestow and dispense. Let us never forget that we are sons; exiled it may be forever, yet looking back with fond eyes and grateful hearts to her nurture of our youth and early manhood, rude and harsh though it may have been as the rough nurture of Romulus and Remus by the wolf. From the uncouth nurture of the savage wolf sprang Rome, "the mistress of the world;" from the rough nurture of California's savage wilds, may not likewise in after generations spring a race of heroes, whose achievement shall dim the lustre of Roman glory and of Roman conquest? For does not California's wonderful progress in her brief career give a bright promise of a still more illustrious and successful future?

The varied thoughts and mingled emotions which throng to the lips at the name of California come too thick and fast for utterance. No language at my command can give expression to them, but

"Uttered or unexpressed,"

they will be appreciated and understood by all who shared with us the toils and trials, the dangers and delights of early California days. We have stood together in her lofty forests, and on her snow-crowned

"hills whose heads touch heaven."

We have basked together in the sunshine of her vine-clad plains

and valleys, where the "crystal flood" from heaven, mingling
with her soil

"Was changed to purple by our Lord;"*

And like

"the red Mustang
Whose clusters hang
O'er the waves of the Colorado,
And the fiery flood
Of whose purple blood
Has a dash of Spanish bravado,"

corrected by the flavor of true American courage. We have
journeyed together

"In the fair and yellow morn,
Among her leagues of gleaming corn ;"

and contributed, too, our measure of "wild oats" to the already
bountiful profusion of Nature. We have toiled together in her
mountain gorges, delved together amid her rocks and streams,
and down deep in the bowels of the earth to bring forth the
treasures which have enriched the world, and made our country
great and prosperous.

We are told that the name of California comes to us from the
dim vista of the Middle Ages—from the tales of the Crusaders,
who, fired by religious zeal, performed in the rescue of the Holy
Sepulchre from the Saracen,

"Such deeds of valor strong
That neither history nor song
Can count them all ;"

and whose display of the ennobling virtues of knightly chivalry
have been the glowing theme of the poet, the artist and the
historian. May the future annals of California show that she
does not dishonor the origin of her name ; but inspired by all
that is worthy and of good report in the example of these an-
cient Knights of Christendom, with

* On a social occasion, at Bogen's Vineyard, near Cincinnati, in July, 1863, the
poet-painter, T. Buchanan Read, recited some original stanzas, from which this expres-
sion is quoted. On publication this quaint and happy conceit, which ran, I think,
thus, was omitted :

"Who with water would dilute his blood !
Remember that the crystal flood
Was changed to purple by our Lord."

" Pennon and standard flaunting high,
And flag displayed,"

may she ever stand in the foremost rank of every crusade for the possession and security of our liberties—for the glory and welfare of our Republic.

Bayard Taylor once said, that the free air and vast expanse of the Arabian desert enlarged his powers of imagination and exaggeration, so that he found himself—I put it in a mild form—dropping, like Silas Wegg, into poetry of the most extravagant Arabic style. So it may be said that the peculiar life, climate, and scenery of California have developed a new expression and character in American literature and humor, and opened to the admiration of the world a rare casket of genius, whose gems are rich and unique in quality, charm and brilliancy. Need I name to you John Phoenix, "a fellow infinite jest, of most excellent fancy," whose "flashes of merriment were wont to set the table on a roar," or who with "the pen of a ready writer" provoked our audible smiles, and gave us a new source of enjoyment, a new sensation of pleasure in early California times. Or those like him gathered to their fathers—Artemus Ward and Ross Browne; and still living to charm and delight us, our honored guest, Joaquin Miller; and also Mark Twain, Bret Harte, and Bayard Taylor; for they all have the true ring and color of the rich metal from California's golden veins.

The legendary goddess of California, portrayed on her escutcheon, leaped full armed from the brain of Jove; so from the bosom of California sprang a host of warriors, gallant sons of Mars, brave sons of Neptune—in full armor for the mightiest conflict of our age. I will not detain you by recounting their names, honors and services, for they are written in the brilliant chronicles of the great war, and their names and humbler services on every page of California's early history, and will, no doubt, receive the full meed of honorable mention and encomium in response to the appropriate toast of the evening.

But before I close, permit me to express my great disappointment that we have not with us here to-night, an ancient renowned Pioneer—the great Patriarch of our tribe, the revered chieftan of our clan, though we are honored by the presence of his grandson. Separated as he is from us, and far down the

vale of years, we may never look upon his kindly face again. It becomes me therefore, as your representative, to offer some expression to-night of our earnest sympathy, affection and remembrance. Though despoiled of his wealth, stripped of his principality, and exiled from the scenes of his labors and of his noble deeds, we tender to him a fealty as true and devoted as ever stirred the heart of the Children of the Mist to the majestic MacIan; the breast of the Campbell to the great McCallum More, or nerved the arm of the gallant Cavaliers whose

“steel *did* flash free

At the toss of the bonnet of Bonny Dundee.”

The discoverer of gold, and thus the founder of the mighty Empire of the Pacific, the blessings and benefits flowing and yet to flow from his grand discovery only the gift of prophecy can divine. Is it too much to say, that in other lands, he would, with a diadem on his brow, and a dowry of untold millions, have received the grateful honors and plaudits of his people for the glorious results achieved through his instrumentality? In the full appreciation of his rich boon to us as Californians—his clansmen, and may I not say his children, with a lively recollection of his genial hospitality and unselfish generosity to all who ever visited his home and hearth in California; proud of his pure character and spotless integrity, we would have welcomed him here to-night with warm and loyal hearts, with cordial, open hands. We wish that his declining years may be soothed by the grateful recognition and reward of the Republic, and that the gloaming of the evening of his life may be prolonged until the “streakings of the morning light” of a new century in the age of the world; and whenever the summons from the Golden Throne on High shall come, we feel sure that his golden virtues will have left him no treasures laid up on earth to bar his entrance through the portals of the Golden Gate of the Golden Celestial City—

“The City of our God and King.”

At the conclusion of the President's address the Secretary read the following letters, as also the telegram from San Francisco :

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1876.

DEAR SIR:

The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 24th ult., extending an invitation to attend the annual banquet of your Society on January 18th, and express his thanks for the courteous attention. He wishes me to say that it would afford him much pleasure to accept your kind invitation, but his official duties will not permit him to be absent from Washington at that date.

I am, Sir, very respectfully Yours,

LEVI P. LUCKEY,

Secretary.

Mr. FRANCIS D. CLARK,

Secretary, &c.,

New York City.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,

St. Louis, Mo., January 8, 1876.

FRANCIS D. CLARK,

Secretary and Treasurer,

Association of California Pioneers,

New York City.

DEAR CLARK:

I have just received your letter of January 5th, enclosing a card for the Annual Banquet of The Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California, to be given on the 18th inst. at the Sturtevant House. I regret exceedingly that time and distance will prevent my attendance, but feel sure that there will be plenty on hand, hungry as of old, and ever ready for the Feast or the Fray.

I thank you for so often including me among the guests of your Society, but it is simply impossible for me to undertake so much, so that I beg you will excuse me, and ask of your associates the same favor. I should, of course, like again to meet the venerable Captain Sutter, whose name is synonymous with that of early California, and who certainly is worthy your kindest and most honored attention. I hope his days may be long in the land of the living, and that he yet may receive a reward for the great good he did to those who first migrated to that land of Gold and "Strange Adventures."

There is a charm about California, especially the reminiscences of its earlier days, that I am not surprised that in New York, you, the pioneers, come together annually to hold social converse, and I hope you will be able to keep it up for years yet.

Wishing you always a good time,

I am truly,

Your Friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,

CHICAGO, ILL., December 23, 1875.

FRANCIS D. CLARK, Esq.,

Secretary Associated Pioneers of California.

MY DEAR SIR:

I am sorry that it will not be possible for me to accept your polite invitation to be present at the Re-union Banquet of your Society in New York, on the 18th of January next, and I have to request you to do me the favor to express my regrets to the members of the Society for my unavoidable absence, and accept for them and yourself my thanks and appreciation of this kind remembrance of me.

I remain, Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Lieutenant-General U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1876.

To

The Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California,
New York.

GENTLEMEN:

I am indeed very sorry for not being able to attend the banquet you have been kind enough to invite me to.

Unhappily I have been very unwell the last three weeks, so that I am not even able to address you personally.

Allow me to tender you my most sincere thanks for your kind attention, and hoping nothing shall prevent my presence next year,

I have the honor, Gentlemen,

To Sign, Very respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. A. SUTTER,

Per WM. DE BATIN.

LAFAYETTE SQUARE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12, 1876.

MY DEAR GIBSON:

I write in great haste to say that on my return I found your kind invitation to the Annual Dinner of the Associated Pioneers, but regret exceedingly my inability to attend, on account of my momentarily expecting a message which will call me to California.

I beg you to express my hearty regrets to the Association, that I am unable to join them on the occasion referred to.

Very truly, Your friend,

E. F. BEALE.

ARLINGTON HOTEL,

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., January 12, 1876.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

I have just been honored with your kind and considerate invitation for the 18th inst., and regret more than I can express, the improbability of my being able to participate with you in the approaching meeting of our Association. In truth, I am no longer my own master; I surrendered myself to my physicians two or three months since, and they emphatically demur to my going into your climate at this season of the year. I am a trained soldier, and therefore shall be obedient to their suggestions, for the present, but intend to go northward in the early days of the Centennial, either with or without their assent.

Am truly sorry that I cannot be with you, but wish you a jolly good time, one and all, as I know you deserve it, and will have it.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your friend and associate,

J. HOOKER,
Major-General.

NEW YORK, January 10, 1876.

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to the banquet of the "Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California," on the 18th inst.

A recent domestic affliction has caused me to decline all invitations for social occasions, and on that account I do not accept this.

Thanking you for your courtesy,

I am, very truly Yours,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

SENATE CHAMBER,

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

SACRAMENTO, January 7, 1876.

FRANCIS D. CLARK,

Secretary, &c.:

Yours of the 22d of Dec., inviting me to be present on the 18th inst. at a Banquet of the Associated Pioneers, came to hand to-day. I know of nothing that would afford me more pleasure than to comply with your request; the sight of your letter carries me back to the days of '49, my boyhood days, when you and I were lads, when this great state was an infant; we have seen it grow from a mere waste to be one of the

principal among the sisterhood of states. I wish I could be with you to talk over the vast changes that have taken place. And now wishing prosperity, long life, and happiness to all you Pioneers who still remember us on these far-off golden shores, I am,

Yours truly,

R. MCGARVEY.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., January 5, 1876.

Major FRANCIS D. CLARK,
Secretary Pioneers of California,
New York.

DEAR SIR:

I have received your polite invitation, and it would give me the sincerest pleasure to meet with you all at your annual banquet, were it only possible for me to do so; but prolonged illness, arising from wounds and infirmities, precludes the possibility of coming even so short a distance at this season.

Wishing the Pioneers a pleasant time, I must subscribe myself,

Dear Sir,

Very truly, your comrade,

JOSEPH W. REVERE,

Brevet Major-General.

[NOTE.—General Revere in 1846 was a Lieutenant in the Navy, and by order of Captain Montgomery, of the "Portsmouth," raised our flag at Sonoma, July 9th, 1846.]

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL,

No. 19 South 13th St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., January 10, 1876.

FRANCIS D. CLARK, Esq.,
New York.

MY DEAR SIR:

I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your note of the 5th inst.

I regret that it will be utterly impossible for me to be present on the interesting occasion of the "Annual Banquet," although I assure you I take the greatest interest in everything pertaining to the events and persons of early California life.

Public engagements will require my presence elsewhere about the date fixed for the entertainment.

With the kindest remembrances to all interested,

I am, very truly yours,

JAS. A. HARDIE,

Brevet Major-General,

Inspector-General.

HARTFORD, CONN., January 5, 1876.

FRANCIS D. CLARK, Esq.,
Secretary, &c.

DEAR SIR:

Your courteous invitation of Dec. 21st has been in my hands some little time now, but I have not been well enough to write letters, and am not yet well enough to do it without assistance. This must be my excuse for delaying to reply sooner.

I should be glad indeed, to meet with the Pioneers, and help them to celebrate the twenty-eighth Anniversary of the Gold discovery, and should be more than glad to take the veteran General Sutter by the hand again; but I am sorry to say that the loss of time consequent upon my illness has put my work back to such a degree, that I shall be obliged to remain at home for some time to come, in order to catch up.

Although I am debarred from being present on the pleasant occasion, I hope that the luckier ones will enjoy their happier opportunity to the full.

With many thanks, I am,

Yours, very truly,

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS.
(MARK TWAIN.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., January 13, 1876.

MY DEAR GIBSON:

I duly received your pleasant note of the 8th, and your invitation to the dinner of the Associated Pioneers.

Your kind words brought back a thousand memories of the good old times when we rather delighted in the unique "roughing it," inseparable from early California life. At long intervals I see some newspaper notice of your name, and of a dozen other friends who grace your Committees of Invitation, Reception, &c. It would be a resurrection of delight to exchange kindly greetings with so many whom I have not met for twenty or twenty-five years.

Do you think the well-paid, well-fed, well-housed Californian of to-day, with his ample bank account, can begin to realize the struggles, trials, lack of funds, and whilom privations of our earlier days on the Pacific Coast? Not muchly! He makes his journey there in luxurious Pullman Cars, drives into Yosemite direct, "Steamboats" it almost hourly up and down the coast, even visits the mighty Shasta by rail, and "does" the Columbia and Puget Sound and Frazer River in ample ease and comfort. Why, he can even go to the dear old Presidio for half a dime, and behold the sea lions from the Cliff house for a total expenditure of fifty cents—if he don't "stand drinks."

Not so twenty-six years ago, when cooks received higher wages than

the salary of a colonel, and when it was no disgrace to broil one's own red herring at a camp-fire, and play the *bon vivant* on an entree of mouldy hard-tack and a dig of commissary whiskey.

No railroads and stage-coaches then; if one was not fortunate enough to secure a friend's worn-out mule, the only remedy was to pack your blankets and "hoof it." No "Palace Hotels" along the weary and mountainous miles, but a blanket beneath some friendly-looking oak; no serenade of feminine voices, but just as the somnolent pipe had done its duty the sleep destroying yells of nine hundred and ninety-nine coyotes pierced tympanum and gorge. Even they are gone, and now the enthusiastic naturalist travels the baked plains for days in search of a single "specimen."

But, unfortunately, with the annoyances and the discomforts have gone the brave old Dons, and the charming, heart-distressing *Señoritas*; their illimitable ranches have been divided among squatters, lawyers, and land sharks; no more "Spanish cattle" upon a "thousand hills" to charge upon the unmounted wayfarer. All that is changed; the inevitable "pioneer" has spied out the land and found it was good—and to-day it is his at so much per square foot. Here and there you meet the dark-eyed *Señorita*, but she bears an unexpressed grudge and dislike to *Los Americanos*. The generous hospitality we received from the hands of her fathers has given way to the fifty-cent meals of badly fried ram chops of the unconscionable settler, who "hates the nasty marks of a gridiron" on a well broiled porter-house steak!

Those were the days that tried the grit of our fellow men, and no wonder that when two or three of us are gathered together over a camp-fire in the mountains, or at the Sturtevant House, New York, we rehash the old yet well-known trials and experiences. We cannot help feeling that the bond of friendship cemented under such circumstances surpasses in strength and warm sincerity the every-day friendship of our great cities.

Notwithstanding the bold, free, generous life of those early days, I don't sigh for a repetition; in fact I don't object a particle to the modern innovations on the Pacific Slope, and have continued my home there, not only for its old and pleasant memories, but for the larger and broader development which pervades the thought of its people. A more vigorous race cannot help arising from such a glorious country with its bold coasts; its valleys greater and richer than the Nile; its noble mountains gold and silver ribbed; its climate more invigorating than any in Europe; and its certain prospective control of the countries bathed by the Pacific.

I have just returned with my family from a fifteen-months' journey around the world, through Japan, China, India, Egypt, and Europe; we have been delighted with much that we saw—with the grand Himalayas, the wonderful ruins of an earlier Indian civilization; with the pre-historic ruins of old Nile; with the Alps; with the industry, thrift, and high civilization of Europe;—we have seen much that it

would be delightful to see again, and to slowly drink in the beauties; but notwithstanding all allurements we come back more thoroughly Americanized than ever, and more intensely Californian than I thought possible,—and that is saying much.

But this garrulity betrays age—and I clap on a stopper.

I am sorry my chief, (another old Californian,) is so inexorable for my report before my departure to San Francisco a fortnight hence, or I would gladly join in your re-union festivities; but I am sure, by the well-known names on your roll, that you will have a “high old time,” and in the blaze of sentiment and wit you won’t miss

Yours, very sincerely,

GEORGE DAVIDSON.

General H. G. GIBSON, U. S. A.,

President, &c.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 18, 1876.

To

The Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California:
Sturtevant House, New York.

The Territorial Pioneers of California who still keep watch and ward at the Golden Gate, unite with you in commemorating the discovery of gold in California, and with you in memories retrospective, live anew amid the stirring scenes to which that event gave birth. But we wish to add, that more precious, more valued than the gold of our mountains, is the glory that has been won in literature and in art, in council and in arms, by the genius and valor of men who reflect honor on our own, our loved California.

JAMES M. McDONALD,

President Territorial Pioneers of California.

Letters were also received and read from his Excellency Governor Tilden, of New York, Senators A. A. Sargent, Newton Booth, and Jos. R. West, Rev. H. M. Scudder, Rev. F. C. Ewer, Col. P. C. Rust, Gen. Wm. H. Christian, of Utica, N. Y., and Messrs. Bayard Taylor, Edward Minturn, and Clark Bell.

At the conclusion of the reading of the letters, the President announced as the first Regular Toast,—

"The President of the United States."

Music.—"Hail Columbia."

Col. T. B. THORPE, (an officer under General Taylor during the Mexican Campaign,) responded as follows :

I certainly consider it a great compliment to be called on to respond to the first regular toast "The President," but knowing full well the sensitiveness of partizan influence, I feel that it is a difficult task to speak with the freedom the subject demands, and the enthusiasm it inspires me. Looking upon this noble assemblage before me, composed of gentlemen all good and true, yet widely differing in their political sentiments, I am at a loss how to sink the personal in mere official admiration, that sort of sublimated ethereality that can separate a man from his office. I am in the condition of the artisan who, in a dark room, had to pick up a bar of iron, that was burning hot at one end, and very cold at the other, he did not know which end he would get hold of. I have been chosen however to reply to the toast, and I trust that I will be permitted, even at this festive board, to be for one moment serious. I was at Des Moines and heard General Grant deliver his speech in defence of our common school system. In a few words, simply expressed, he created a revolution in our politics, and if our descendants live to celebrate a second Centennial of our nation's existence, it will be because the few sentences alluded to, and their suggestions, are held by our statesmen and our people more precious than gold. An English newspaper said that General Grant, at Des Moines, in a sentence or two, had done more to solve the great principle of self-government, than Gladstone had accomplished in a long life.

In the breaking out of our "sectional unpleasantness," General Grant offered his services as a volunteer to the Union Army, beginning at the foot of the ladder, he ended as its victorious commanding General; yet he never went to Washington to beg promotion, it sought him in the field. At the close of the "warlike discussion," the capitol of the Confederacy hung out its banners, and its citizens, and a victorious army

awaited to hail his entry as the hero and savior of our common country. Yet General Grant did in the matter what no other living man would have done; he avoided the ovation, he quietly escaped from the suburbs of Richmond, and entered Washington personally, almost unnoticed and unknown. He never proposed a law, or favored one, for the purpose of oppressing our "southern brethren;" he gave suggestion of his spirit, in the way of amnesty, when on the field of Appotomax, he told the Confederate cavalry to take their horses and go home, and attend to their legitimate duties. It is said that he is in the "whiskey ring;" the same charge was made against him in the first brilliant successes of his military career, but honest old Abe Lincoln did not mind the charges, but urged his slowly moving, hesitating generals, to sip a little of General Grant's whiskey.

A short time ago I met with a German of singularly impressive personal appearance, his face appeared to have been made up of the best qualities of those of Thorswalden and Goethe. I found the man pursuing the humble calling of a barber, in a humbler basement. I finally expressed my surprise, that with his evident natural ability, he should be following the tonsorial art.

"My friend," said the German with much emotion, "I had some money when I came to this country, and was most comfortably situated, but in an evil hour I met with sharpers, who literally stole my property. I went to law but could get no justice. When I was in Prussia, if I called the Emperor a thief or a knave I would be put in prison, but no one in Prussia could defraud me of a cent. The Emperor had his rights, and they were respected, I had my rights and they were defended. Here in America I can abuse the President with impunity, I can call him a scoundral, or a cheat, and no one arrests me or calls me to an account, but I cannot get any protection against scoundrels who cheat me of my property. If the sum total of the advantages of democratic institutions, is the privilege of abusing the President, but don't afford me any protection of my property against swindlers, then I don't like them," and "neither do I," emphatically added the speaker.

The next regular toast was—

"The Seventh of July, 1846."

The memorable day on which the colors of the Republic were hoisted over the soil of California, practically giving that vast and valuable territory to the American Union.

"Forever float that standard sheet,
Where breathes the foe, but falls before us ;
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!"—*Drake.*

Music.—"The Star Spangled Banner."

Response by Ex-Governor RODMAN M. PRICE, of New Jersey, (a participant), in Naval Service under Com. Sloat, 1846, who spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:

In obedience to the wish of your Committee, I respond to the toast just read with mingled feelings of pride and pleasure, although sensible of my inability to properly illustrate so important an historical event, even if the limits of this occasion would allow it. An event so memorable, and so signalized by its great results upon our great Republic, and so pregnant with its expansive power, has a right to claim one of the most brilliant pages in our National History.

The raising of our glorious Flag over California, on the 7th of July, 1846, was accomplished by the landing at Monterey of a Naval force consisting of about 400 sailors and marines, detachments from the Flag Ship Savannah, and Sloops of War Cyane, Warren and Levant, the whole under command of Captain Mervine, by the order of, and under the Proclamation of Commodore John D. Sloat, then commanding the U. S. Naval forces in the Pacific Ocean.

Notice having been given by Commodore Sloat on early morning of that day to the Mexican civil and military authorities, Governor Pico, and General Castro, that he would land and occupy the town, and proclaim the permanent occupation of the country in the name of the United States.

Our ships sprung their broadsides upon the town; the landing was accomplished without resistance; the Mexican troops

and civil authorities having evacuated the place before the landing of our forces. Commodore Sloat's proclamation of occupation was read to the assembled citizens of California, and our sailors and marines occupied the military barracks just vacated, and the emblem of freedom, enlightenment and progress soon floated over the custom house, saluted by the guns from the ships and the huzzas of the men.

Our Flag was raised two days afterward at San Francisco by Captain Montgomery of the Sloop of War Portsmouth.

It must be remembered that Commodore Sloat was acting under the instructions of President James K. Polk, to whose large statesmanship we must credit the acquisition of California.

It was not for human sagacity or foresight to foresee its future value and importance; at the time it was considered valuable as adjoining an additional territory on the Pacific, and for its geographical position and prospective commercial advantages.

It was known also as a possession greatly coveted by Great Britain; and Commodore Sloat just grasped it in time to prevent its falling into the lap of England. And we Pioneers and Americans can celebrate the thirtieth year of its acquisition on this centennial year, as the grandest event that has happened in our National life time. The results have been fabulous. Altrition on the lamp of Aladdin, never more suddenly revealed such magical wealth.

The rich productiveness of its soil and its mineral wealth was not known and has been developed entirely since its acquisition; indeed, it was considered by many, after the Treaty of Peace, and its cession to the United States by Mexico, that California was a barren, sterile waste, that it would not produce enough to feed the army and navy necessarily required to protect and defend it.

The work of raising the flag was one thing, and to maintain it was another, over this extensive territory, with the small force at command, against an active enemy with superior numbers; and this work fell upon the intrepid Stockton, who arrived in the Frigate Congress a few days after the flag was raised, and succeeded Sloat in the command of the squadron. He was pre-eminently qualified for the emergency and the rough and arduous work before him.

Fortunately he was soon joined by a remarkable body of men, the early American pioneer settlers of California, who had banded together for self-protection against the despotic rule of Mexico, and had, before our flag was raised, organized under an independent flag,—the Bear flag,—to make war upon the California authorities in retaliation for injuries done them.

This band, to the number of two hundred, under the command of the Pathfinder, Fremont, came into Monterey, each with his trusted and unerring rifle, and volunteered their services to the Commodore. Among them were Ide, Semple, Reading, Snyder, Greyson, Lippincott, Foster and Kit Carson, each man bearing an individuality for romantic prowess and adventure, of high born Americanism, forming a galaxy of unsurpassed chivalry and daring. They were speedily mustered into the service of the United States as the California battalion of mounted men; their rapid marches and daring feats made them a terror from the upper Sacramento to San Diego.

The next aid that arrived was a company of the 3d U. S. Artillery. And then came in March, 1847, Stevenson's regiment of New York Volunteers of one thousand effective men, who were able to hold the territory, and relieve the Navy.

The influence of this regiment upon the history of California has been most marked; after its arrival most of the squadron moved against the southern ports of Mexico.

The services of Sloat, Stockton, Biddle, Shubrick, Jones, Kearny, Mason, Riley, Fremont, Mervine, Montgomery, Du Pont, Stevenson and the junior officers and men, all equally zealous in the performance of duty, and all associated in the struggle for the acquisition of California, in the work of raising and maintaining our flag in its early memories and developing its resources, not forgetting the great victories won by our armies under the immortal Taylor and Scott, who gave us the "Title Deeds" of California, and all participants in the successful achievement are entitled to the Nation's gratitude.

Our association with this wonderful event, has brought us together as a Society, and will bind us together in the strongest ties of fraternity, sympathy and union.

We will point with pride to our efforts for its acquisition and development, its rapid rise and population, its quick admission

as a State of the Union, springing, like Minerva, fully armed from the head of Jove, with the talismanic motto "Eureka," its sudden growth in wealth, its marvelous agricultural and mineral productions, and electrical rise in all the elements of the highest civilization; and although separated from her prosperity and grandeur, cherishing the fondest feelings for the Golden State, and the parent Society of California Pioneers—Pioneers, whether in California or New York, are still Pioneers. We are the same men, with the same hearts, the same pulse, the same sensibilities, moved by the same large, self-sacrificing patriotism that we were in 1846 and 1849.

If I mistake not this Society is typical of enterprising philanthropy; that we believe in the extension of popular government; the extension of the area of freedom as the greatest blessing to mankind; that our great Republic will not be checked by the ocean, but will go wherever it will give greater blessings, greater happiness to mankind. Why should not Cuba be free? Why should not Mexico and the Western Hemisphere become States of this great Republic? We, as Americans, may contemplate its realization—as demonstrated on the day made memorable by raising the flag of the great Republic in California.

The third regular toast was—

"The State of California."

"The modern El Dorado, marvelous in its developement—wonderful in its progress—it surpasses the fabled enchantments of Aladdin, and proves the truth of the adage: 'Fact is stranger than Fiction.'"

"See busy millions quickening all the land,
With cities thronged, and teeming culture high,
For Nature then smiled on her free born sons,
And poured the plenty that belongs to man."

THOMSON: *Liberty.*

Music.—"Know the Land of Golden Fruits and Flowers."—*Mignon.*

Hon. R. H. McKUNE, Mayor of Scranton, Pa., responded as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND ASSOCIATES:

In rising to respond to the toast, "The State of California," I feel at a loss where to begin, so that I shall not trespass beyond the time allotted to me. A history so prolific of great events, and grand achievements, the results of which have been in so direct opposition to the prognostications of the scientist and statesman of a quarter of a century ago, has never before been written. To-night we meet here as "The Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California." We come from different parts of the country to this common centre to greet one another with gladness and with joy, and revive the memories of other days.

But to our subject.—The missions of the Jesuits of Lower California having been placed in the hands of the Franciscan Monks, of the College of San Fernando, Mexico, which missions they held until the Dominicans claimed a share, which by royal decree was accorded to them. The first day of July, 1769, marked as the birthday of Wellington and Napoleon, is memorable in the history of California, as the first day that Father Junipero pitched his tent at San Diego, in Upper California, with the purpose to live and die there. The Jesuits, who had been deposed from their mission in Lower California, led by this venerable missionary, to whom this work of founding missions was a

labor of love, and who is to be credited with the success of the peaceful occupation of Upper California—without disturbance, without bloodshed, with scarcely a ripple on the surface of that simple society. These occupants of a wild and almost unknown portion of the continent drifted through two generations. Nature was lavish in her productions; cattle were on the hills and swarmed in the valleys. A spirit of contentment reigned throughout the land. The outside world knew little or nothing of them until the Yankee skipper, with his stock for trading, found them out. And soon after Boston and other markets knew of the hides and tallow of California. It was in one of those trading vessels that Dana sailed, and gave to us his journal, in that most readable of books, "Two Years before the Mast," which contained a graphic description of the country and its people, and was eagerly read.

Up to 1826 the Rocky Mountains had been a barrier against overland immigration. In that year, one of the great Smith family made the first overland trip to California. I will not stop to enter into the details of the Government of California during the fifty-five years of Spanish, and twenty-four years of Mexican rule, without molestation, save by a colony of Russians, who settled in 1812, in what is now Sonoma County, and continued there until 1841, when they sold all of their property to Capt. John A. Sutter, who was to act so prominent a part in the future history of California. The advent of Col. Fremont, with his surveying party, in 1846, was the commencement of an era that was to include the scenes and incidents that eventuated in its subjugation by the United States.

I should like, if time would permit, to enter into the details of the acts of the Army and Navy—of Fremont and Kearny, Sloat and Stockton, Mason and Stevenson, and their subordinates. There can be no question that the act of Com. Sloat in occupying Monterey, on the 7th of July, 1846, nipped in the bud a project of Forbes and Sir George Seymour to occupy California for the benefit of the English, who held claims against the Mexican Government.

Wm. B. Ide, a native of New England, who had been left in charge of Sonoma had opposed to him at the head of the Mexicans, Gen. Castro, who, Mexican-like, fulminated a proclamation directing all Americans to leave the country. Ide, on the

18th of June, 1846, issued his, which soon drew around him quite a force. Tuthill, in his History of California, says, the party at Sonoma seems to have declared an independent State, and some say that Ide was elected Governor, but I am under the impression that such was not the fact. Of course a flag was necessary; and with such rude appliances as were at hand produced one whose like had not been seen before. On a sheet of cotton cloth, with a blacking brush and a pot of berry juice, a tolerable likeness of a grizzly bear was painted. This was the *Bear Flag*, and the party that raised it has gone into history as the Bear Flag party, and the flag is now preserved by the California Society of Pioneers, in San Francisco. In December, 1846, Gen. Kearny, with several companies of the First Dragoons entered the borders of Upper California, and in the month of January, 1847, a company of the Third Artillery, under Capt. C. Q. Tompkins, arrived on the U. S. ship Lexington, followed, on the 6th of March, by the ship Thomas H. Perkins, with Col. Jonathan D. Stevenson and a portion of his regiment, composed of New York youths arrived, followed later in the month by the other ships of the fleet, and were distributed throughout the Mexican towns along the coast of California; and their advent tended largely to Americanize the country. With that happy-go-lucky character, so peculiarly that of the New York boys, they soon became great favorites with the people. It is unnecessary here to enter into the details of the difficulty that arose between Col. Fremont and Gen. Kearny, it was at least a misunderstanding that required the aid of a Court Martial to settle.

The Treaty of the Ranch of Couenga, made on the 13th of January, 1847, and approved by Col. Fremont three days later, from which date California in reality took her position as a territory of the United States. Col. Fremont, under authority of Commodore Stockton, assuming the military command and Governmentship of California, with his Headquarters at Los Angeles, while Gen. Kearny by virtue of his rank in the Army held the same position with Headquarters at Monterey.

On the 31st day of July, 1846, Samuel Brannan arrived at San Francisco in the ship Brooklyn from New York with his company of Mormons, and pitched their tents in that portion of the City known to us, in 1849, as Happy Valley. But it ap-

pears that contentment was not one of the virtues of his followers.

January, 1847, found Yerba Buena with about three hundred inhabitants, about fifty adobe houses, a newspaper published by Brannan, Lieut. Washington A. Bartlett of the Navy, its first Alcalde, on whose recommendation the Ayuntamiento of the town changed its name from Yerba Buena to San Francisco. This was a happy idea, and settled the question of rivalry between it and Benicia. Thus was California started on the road to its future greatness. To the men of 1846 the excitement attending the news of the position of Reed and Downer's company who were snowed in at the foot of Truckee Pass, on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada, will never be forgotten. The energy displayed in attempting to rescue them was worthy of the noble men who went to their relief. Alas, the majority of the party had already perished from starvation.

The opening of 1848 found San Francisco a bustling, busy American town. Its progress was marked, and all felt that with its splendid harbor it was destined to be a place of importance. None were dreaming of the immediate future that lay before them. But let us sail up the beautiful bay of San Francisco, pass through San Pablo, the Straits of Carquinez and enter Suisun Bay, and on up the Sacramento until we reach the Embarcadero, three miles west of old Sutter's Fort. The bays, rivers and lagoons were filled with innumerable flocks of wild geese and ducks; on every side game was abundant. A country indeed in which the disciples of Nimrod could revel in delight. At the Fort we find the noble Captain Sutter active, energetic, and fully imbued with the spirit of American enterprise, already beginning to pervade the Province. Establishing a store and hotel, and building a saw-mill on the American River to supply the demand for lumber, he provided, with generous liberality and untiring energy for the wants of the increasing population. But here that glittering metal which Marshall finds in the tail race is examined with curiosity and wonder by his fellow workmen. The specimen is at once carried by Marshall to Captain Sutter, and among the few the matter was canvassed. The specimens were forwarded to San Francisco; but not until Humphrey and the Frenchman, Baptiste, (who each had had some experience in gold mining,) pronounced it gold,

were the people convinced that the metal that lay before them was in reality the precious metal. Then, as the news spread throughout California, all business was immediately suspended, and a general stampede took place for the gold diggings. Col. R. B. Mason, who was the military governor of California, dispatched Lieut. Lucian Loeser with the news, accompanied by specimens of the metal, to Washington in order that the authorities might be apprised of the discovery; but the information given to the world by the press was not generally credited until the issuing of the message of the President to Congress, in which he gave as his authority Governor Mason, the Military Commandant of California, for the truth of the grand discovery.

Let us turn back for a few moments to other matters. The news of the Treaty of Peace with Mexico reached California late in the summer of 1848. It was received with satisfaction, and honored by the usual methods of rejoicing. The laws under which the people lived up to the adoption of the State Constitution was of a mixed character, partly American, partly Mexican. To Gen. Bennett Riley, who succeeded Col. Mason as Civil and Military Governor, the people of California owe a debt of gratitude. Congress having adjourned without providing for a Territorial Government, he advised the calling of a Constitutional Convention, which was held in the fall of 1849, at Monterey, in Colton Hall. He made provision for the payment of the delegates, and in every way possible assisted in furthering the true interests of the territory. Among the names of the men who composed the Convention we find that of H. W. Halleck, Captain John A. Sutter, John McDougal, Thos. O. Larkin, M. G. Vallejo, Wm. M. Gwinn, Robert Semple, and others of mark and note. They were not men of many words, but proceeded immediately to their work. In about six weeks their labor had been performed, and they submitted the Constitution to the people, who ratified it on the 13th of November, 1849. These were the halcyon days of California. The mines were yielding bountifully, labor of all kinds was amply recompensed. The fleet from around the Horn began to arrive filled with eager, earnest men, who had taken this long and perilous trip in hopes of accumulating wealth. Some ex-

perienced bitter disappointment, not having realized the labor and hardship they were to meet.

I shall not stop to describe the immense amount of business done in San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, and other places.

In the fall of 1849, the first Legislature was elected, and met at San Jose. The Senate consisted of sixteen members, and the Assembly of thirty-six. General Riley surrendered the administration of civil affairs to the Governor, Peter H. Burnett, and thus the territorial government was in the possession of officers elected by the people. On the sixth day of the session of the Legislature they went into joint session for the election of United States Senators. John C. Fremont and William M. Gwinn were chosen; and they immediately started for Washington.

Upon the arrival of Senators Fremont and Gwinn, and the Representatives, at Washington, President Taylor addressed Congress by message, that California had organized a State Government, and, through her Senators and Representatives, were applying for admission. We cannot stop this evening to review any of the objections that were made to her admission. But I cannot forego quoting the language of your own Seward, who said: "Let California come in.—California that comes from the clime where the west dies away into the rising east—California which bounds at once the empire and the continent—California, the youthful queen of the Pacific, in robes of freedom, gorgeously inlaid with gold is doubly welcome. She stands justified for all the irregularities of her coming."

After a long and stormy session, the Bill admitting California as a State into the Union, passed, and was signed by President Fillmore on the 9th day of September, 1850. The news of California's admission was brought to San Francisco by the steamer Oregon, which vessel arrived on the 18th of October following, and on the 29th the City of San Francisco celebrated with enthusiastic joy the advent of the Golden State into the constellation of the Union, with a grand procession, under the direction of Col. Jonathan D. Stevenson, an oration by ———, and a banquet and ball. The style of the celebration was so peculiar, unique and characteristic as to excite the pleasurable comments of the famous *London Times*.

During the violent debates in Congress, the people of California, unmindful of politics, kept steadily to their occupations, mining and trading.

On the first day of May the citizens of San Francisco approved by their vote the City Charter, which had been passed by the Legislature; and Col. John W. Geary was elected Mayor.

The progress of the city was unparalleled. The fire of December 24th, 1849, with a loss of one and a half millions of dollars, gave to the citizens some idea of the danger from that source. May 4th, 1850, the city was again visited by another conflagration; this time with a loss of four million dollars. A third fire, on the 22d of June, 1851, occasioned a loss of nearly five million dollars; and again on the 11th of September, another, with a loss of one million of dollars. And yet these continued reverses in nowise abated the ardor or retarded the pioneer in his determination to build up a queen city on the Pacific Coast.

In the meantime Sacramento and Stockton were realizing the benefits of immigration. While the mining towns, during 1850, kept continually changing their inhabitants, a restless spirit seemed to pervade the whole mining region both north and south; and this same feeling prevailed in the Legislature, they changing the capital of the State a number of times in a few years. But while fire and flood swept over the cities, and hardship was endured in the mines, the mines still continued to yield their abundant treasures to the industrious and enterprising. The estimate of the gold production up to 1856, is about \$500,000,000, and without depreciating its relative value, gave a grand impetus to every business interest of the country and of the world.

During this time the system of mining was undergoing a change from the pan and rocker, to the long toms, flumes and canals; and from thence to the hydraulic hose. In the meantime, the system of quartz mining and crushing had been brought to a paying business. Agriculture began its career, and soon it was demonstrated that California would pay as a grain and fruit producing country. In the meantime San Francisco had pushed out into the bay until the whole space between Clark and Rincon Points had been built over with

docks and wharves. Upon these were erected the business portion of the city.

From the English colonies had gathered in California some of the most hardened criminals, as well as from our own Atlantic States. Provoked by the disorders, crimes and disturbances caused by this class, who to some extent obtained positions of influence, a large majority of the people of San Francisco, feeling that it was a desperate disease requiring a desperate remedy, rose in their might and cleansed the Augean Stable with Herculean strength and courage. Whilst many good men disapproved, and other good men deprecated or deplored the necessity, and gave it only a silent acquiescence, yet the results, so far as time has developed, were beneficial; and future history must decide the question of good or evil flowing from the action of those who controlled this formidable, and, in our country, unusual and extraordinary movement.

But I have dwelt too long, and must hasten to a close. To-day we find it a State growing steadily in importance, with a population, at the last census, of 726,967, to which has been added by immigration during the past year, 57,773; with 3,366,716 acres of land under cultivation; and producing, during the past year, 28,784,571 bushels of wheat. Thus placing her at the head of the wheat producing states of the Union. Whilst the products of her vineyards are as delicious and bountiful as the world has ever known; and the wines of California may be said to compete successfully in our market with those from other states, or other countries. Within the State there are six hundred and thirty irrigating ditches, irrigating 139,570 acres. The value of her real estate improvements, and personal property, have reached \$611,256,939. The average annual gold productions are \$21,000,000. Instead of gold having depreciated in value, as the croakers of 1848 prognosticated, its value has since greatly enhanced, and is to-day \$18.70 per oz., against \$15.50 in 1848. San Francisco to-day, with her population of 250,000, is indeed one of the marvels of the century. Her real estate improvements and personal property now amount to \$316,566,205.

Robert C. Schenck, while a member of Congress, with a near-sightedness almost unpardonable, moved that the territory of California and New Mexico be ceded back to Mexico upon the

payment to us of \$15,000,000. This monstrous proposal actually passed the Committee of the Whole in the House, so little did our statesmen appreciate or realize the inestimable value of the jewel just added to the diadem of the Nation.

My friends, I thank you for your kind and patient attention, and while I may have in a measure embraced subjects not contemplated in a response to the toast, you will, in the generosity of your Californian hearts overlook my imperfections.

The fourth regular toast was

"The Army and Navy."

In peace, our pride—in war, our guardian and our hope.

"Friend of the brave! in peril's darkest hour,
Intrepid virtue looks to thee for power:
To thee the heart its trembling homage yields,
On stormy floods, and carnage covered fields!"—

CAMPBELL: *Pleasures of Hope.*

Music—"Red, White and Blue." "A Life on the Ocean Wave."

The President introduced Gen. H. I. BURNETT, who had kindly consented to respond to that portion of the toast referring to the Army, stating that he knew him to be a gallant soldier, and an able, admirable lawyer, and fully competent to do justice to the subject upon which he was to speak.

Gen. BURNETT briefly responded, in a very happy and eloquent manner, delighting all with the rare charm and gracefulness of his oratory, readiness and felicity of expression.

At the conclusion of Gen. Burnett's remarks Commander RICHARD W. MEADE, U. S. Navy, responded for the Navy, and spoke as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN :

I feel very much honored in being called on this evening to respond to the toast which has just been given in our hearing.

When I saw by the programme that I had been set down to reply for both Army and Navy, I said to myself it is hardly fair, when so many old soldiers are present, as are gathered here to-night, to call on a sailor to respond for the Army ; and I am very grateful to you, Mr. President, for relieving me of this duty, by designating for the task the gentleman who has just preceded me, and who has won our hearts by his eloquent and glowing tribute to the character of that gallant arm of the service with which the Navy is proud to stand, as she has ever done in the past, shoulder to shoulder in defence of the honor, welfare and liberties of the United States of America.

Therefore you need expect to hear little from my lips to-night in reference to the Army—its deeds and its worthy representatives speak for it far more eloquently than can any words of mine. But when you ask me to respond for the Navy, I am at home and on familiar ground.

I am sure that there is no one here who will accuse me of egotism because I say, that of all men in the Navy, I feel that on this particular occasion, I have the fairest right to respond for that branch of the service ; inasmuch as I stand here before you to-night the senior representative of California in the Government service. None can represent the State as I do, since my seniority in the Navy is cotemporary with the admission of California to the Federal Union.

The State was admitted on the 9th day of September, 1850. On the 23d of the same month and year I received my orders to Annapolis. I have only to say regarding myself that I trust my record for this quarter of a century will show that I have endeavored at least to worthily sustain the honor and good name of the Golden State.

In these days, when it seems as though many otherwise well meaning persons throughout the land, were trying to determine in their own minds whether any Army or Navy is really needed, it may not be amiss to remind such people that the millenium has not yet come. Of course I know that no true Californian will question for a moment the value of the service it is possi-

ble, at times, for a Navy to render. You all know from what Governor Price has told us this evening, that had it not been for the Navy, and Commodore Sloat's squadron in particular, the Cross of St. George, that "meteor flag of England," and not the Star Spangled Banner would now be floating over the soil of California.

But our National Legislators, who do not or choose not to remember these things as we do, have a fashion when they get together every year in Washington of weighing the Army and Navy in the Congressional balance, and though I do not think we have ever yet been found wanting, still, having no one especially to plead our cause, and not being politicians ourselves, we stand the chance of all absent ones—that of having scant justice done our cause. The constant apprehension of radical and perhaps unjust measures which prevails in the minds of those who, like myself, have embarked for life in the service of their native land, tends not a little to produce depression and discouragement throughout the service. It is for you gentlemen in civil life, at least those of you who wield an influence, to fight our Congressional battle for us.

There are those high in political station, for instance, who say the Army is too large, and the Navy is not what it ought to be—that standing armies are dangerous to liberty; and then we are treated to that well worn story of the liberties of Rome, sold by the Prætorian guards, and so on, *ad nauseam*. The question of the proper strength of our military establishment I shall not enter into; but to my mind it is not only an insult to the American people, but a piece of the most exquisite absurdity to say that an army of 25,000 men, scattered in small detachments from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific; or a Navy of 10,000 seamen, with its less than fifty ships, scattered in every direction on distant seas, can prove dangerous to the liberties of 43,000,000 of American freemen.—“Men who know their rights, and knowing *dare* maintain.”

No, gentlemen, these are not the armies that are dangerous to our liberties. The danger, if it comes at all, will come from quite another quarter. It will come from that vast and daily increasing army of Federal, State, County and City office seekers and placemen; and the question for every earnest,

thoughtful citizen within the sound of my voice here to-night is in my opinion the vital question of the day and hour—civil service reform—federal, state and municipal. If we ignore it as we have done since the days of John Quincy Adams, or if we fail to establish civil service everywhere throughout this broad land upon a wise, honest, just and comprehensive basis—military man though I am, I foresee, and warn you solemnly, that our posterity will not celebrate the second centennial of a united Republic.

But some have dared to say the Navy is not what it ought to be. Then whose fault is it if this be so? Certainly not ours. A Navy being primarily for the protection of commerce and the dignity of citizenship, should be constructed and maintained in accordance with the commercial and foreign policy of the country, whatever such policy may be. If we have not had a policy then, is it right to charge the Navy with our Congressional short comings? No!

The policy of the naval officer, if policy indeed he has, springs from that sentiment which animated the proud citizen of ancient Rome. He has but one principle, and one idea inflexibly dominating all others in his creed, and that is, to inviolably protect, under every circumstance, and with all the available power at his command, our citizens engaged in lawful and peaceful avocations abroad; and history will show that the Navy and its officers have ever done so when the question was left solely to them.

Let us then have a National policy—a wide, far-reaching and comprehensive policy which successive administrations shall be obliged to adhere to, and which shall be worthy of this great Nation, whose boundaries are so vast, and whose destiny is so sure if its sons are but true to themselves as men; and let us seek also to embody as a cardinal dogma in the creed of the Nation, that the Army and Navy are for the benefit of the country, *not* for the personal benefit of individuals, politicians, or political parties.

The fifth regular toast was

"*The Day we Celebrate.*"

The anniversary of the discovery of gold in California—viewed in the light of subsequent events, it marks one of the grandest epochs in the history of the world.

"What is here?"

Gold! yellow, glittering gold!"—*Timon of Athens*, Act 4.

Music.—"Dio del or."—*Faust*.

In response to this sentiment Mr. W. B. FARWELL spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION:

In the ordinary limit of human existence, a quarter of a century forms but the minor part. It is the period of infancy, youth and early manhood only. It constitutes but the beginning of the real voyage of life; for beyond it lie all the cares, the storms and sorrows of existence. Yet within a little more than this comparatively brief period how many hurrying, crowding events have we, who are gathered here to-night, witnessed pass us by in solemn and grand procession! How prominent a part have we played in what may be truly accounted as at least *one* of the rarest marvels in the world's history. But little more than twenty-five years ago, out on the uttermost western fringe of the continent there lay a little hamlet, scarcely deserving the name of village, called Yerba Buena. It consisted of but a few adobe houses, one or more of which had been dignified by being set apart for government purposes, and some other simple structures, none of which assumed more than the most commonplace dignity or character. Along the coast, here and there, slumbered some isolated establishments of the Jesuit fathers known as missions, around which were gathered some fragments of tribes of "Diggers," who existed in a state of the rudest simplicity, content to accept alike the teachings and the charity of their spiritual rulers unchallenged, and probably unconsidered. Along the rich valleys of the interior were located at somewhat remote intervals "many-leagued ranches," the proprietors and dependents of which made up the

sparse population of this, then little known, and wholly misunderstood land.

Over it all lay the dreamy, dull monotony of the most primitive pastoral existence; life there presenting, in the sparse limit of the meagre population which then possessed the land, one common feature of truly Arcadian simplicity, its valleys untilled, its hillsides the pasturage alike of the herds of the rancheros, and the wild denizens of the wilderness.

The advent of a few adventurous pioneers, representing a higher and more energetic stage of civilization, had begun to break somewhat rudely upon this scene of pastoral simplicity, and the finger of destiny was already pointing to the hour upon the dial when changes more sudden and marvellous than those which we read of in the wondrous Arabian tale were to be surely wrought.

Twenty-eight years ago to-day, one of these representatives of a more modern civilization, who had found his way to that remote region, and had begun the introduction of a higher scheme of education and civilization than the land had yet witnessed,—while engaged in converting a water-course into a mill-race, laid bare some grains of glittering, precious gold, mingled with the sands of the stream which he was seeking to utilize.

Out of that discovery, what has grown? The little hamlet that slumbered in peace upon the margin of those western waters has become a great emporium. Yerba Buena is among the things almost forgotten, and stately, opulent, San Francisco rises in its place, the sublimest monument of human energy which the century can or will know. Swept away by the swelling tide of immigration that flowed into this promised land, after this discovery of gold, ranches and rancheros have disappeared; and great, populous towns; farms of princely proportions, tens of thousands of thoroughly tilled acres; manufactories representing every species of industry; shafts and tunnels piercing her mountain ledges in every direction; clanking mills, never ceasing their pulsations in beating out the precious metals from the primitive rock, and all the evidences of civilization, wealth and prosperity more than marvelous, now greet the eye, where but little more than a quarter of a century ago existed only a land and a people such as I have so faintly

sketched. The land so primitive, and so sparsely populated has become an empire so grand and imposing, as to surpass all the achievements of early or modern civilization, while its future is still more full of promise than its past has been of results. This growth, this marvel, is the legitimate result of the discovery of gold twenty-eight years ago to-day, at Coloma, by that worthiest of all California pioneers and philanthropists, Gen. John A. Sutter; and therefore, "The day we celebrate."

You, Mr. President, and fellow members of the Association, you and I have not only witnessed this marvellous birth and growth of empire, but we have alike played each his part in its accomplishment. Each of us has his tale of toil and adventure to relate, in connection with this record of human progress, each has performed his fair share of this wondrous work, and each has earned the right to look back with honorable pride upon this sublime achievement.

This is not the occasion, nor will the brief moment that I am to occupy permit me to review, though ever so concisely, the wondrous history of the settlement and development of California as the sequence of that great discovery of gold, on this day that we celebrate, twenty-eight years ago. To you, my fellow members of this association, there is no need to recall the story. But I may, without impropriety, say one word of congratulation of those who, in all that pertains to true manhood in the formation and development of character, have graduated there.

Speak of those leaders who, during the sad years of our great trial, when the land was writhing in the throes of an unhappy rebellion, by their prowess, their heroism, and their sublime patriotism, wrought the salvation of the republic, and the roll call from the chief magistrate of the nation, begins its columns with a long list of those who graduated in the sternest experiences of life in California. Grant, Sherman, McPherson, Ord, Halleck, Hooker, Lyon, Baker, Stoneman, Rowan, Farragut, and so on through the record of men whose names to-day form part of the imperishable history of the country, are found examples of this, and we have a right to speak of them and for them, with feelings of fraternal pride. In civil life, the men of this early California experience stand alike conspicuous; and we have but to point to some of those among us to-night in exemplification of this. Our honored friend, Rodman M. Price, who

has already spoken so eloquently, and so interestingly, has filled with rare credit and distinction the gubernatorial chair of New Jersey. R. H. McKune, beginning his career almost in boyhood in California, is to-day the honored mayor of one of the most important cities of Pennsylvania. I might go beyond these and fill a long list of those who have been, or are distinguished and honored in civil life as men of rare energy and attainments, but I need not, for they are known to you all. In the commercial world, California men have been and are alike boldly successful; and here, at my left to-night, sits one who is perhaps, as honored an example as may be found among them all. I allude to Mr. George Howes, the keels of whose fleets literally "vex every sea," and whose name is the synonym of commercial credit and honor.

Passing by those California men who have played these honorable and important parts in the sterner walks of life, and coming to the pleasant fields and pastures of literature, California may well claim for herself a school of ability and wit of her own, which has made her the admiration of the world. From Derby, along through the bright galaxy which have succeeded him, the names of Bret Harte, Mark Twain, and so on through the well known list, we have presented to the world an array of literary talent which may well be regarded as one of the chief marvels of the age. Conspicuous among them all, as the evening planet in the western heavens is conspicuous among the lesser stars, is the name of your honored guest to-night, Joaquin Miller.

It is for reasons such as these—thus briefly touched upon—that we claim a just pride in having been among the founders of this great western empire. It is because our life, and our adventures there, knitted us together in a lasting social brotherhood, that we gather here year by year to perpetuate the memories that cluster about the marvellous story. We write the "day we celebrate," in the calendar as literally a golden day, and, connecting it in peace and honor with the name of our venerable friend, General John A. Sutter, we trust in God that our posterity will hold it in perpetual honor and reverence.

The sixth regular toast.

"*The Pioneers of California.*"

The Argonauts of modern days.

"To them no bounds of empire I assign,

Nor term of years to their immortal line."—*Dryden's Æneid.*

Music.—"Home, Sweet Home."

Response by JAMES A. SPERRY, Esq.

MR. PRESIDENT :

There is a proverb running in this wise :—that "he who goes wool-gathering may come back shorn," and I suppose this trite saying may be applicable to some of our modern Argonauts who sought the golden fleece in California ; but in the great scramble and conflict of life, there are so many to divide amongst, that some of us must come out with a shorter allowance than we hoped for.

When we look back a quarter of a century, to the period when the great rush of emigration for California commenced, and recall the events of a few succeeding years, it seems to us almost as a dream. In the unwritten history of the individual experience of the pioneer Californian, there were so many incidents, so many changes and chances of fortune, that it is a good thing for us to come together at these annual re-unions, to revive old associations, renew old time greetings, and talk over our "hair breadth 'sapes" by fire and by flood.

Even if we have to confess to a little boasting in saying it, the men who emigrated to California during the first few years after the discovery of gold, were the very ones who, by their energy, industry and indomitable pluck, led the way which made it comparatively easy and luxurious for those who followed. Without this stamp of men as pioneers, to lay the foundation, the grand superstructure upon which we now look with so much pride, might never have been reared.

Who but men of courage, determination, and staying qualities would have started out on any of these "Overland" picnics with which the Plains were dotted during the memorable years of 1849 and 1850—and who but men of nerve and grit would have undertaken those "All around the Horn" excursions in which many of you participated.

Many of us will recall the names of that wonderful fleet of vessels leaving this port in 1849:—the *Orpheus*, *Washington*, *Taralinta*, *Panama*, *Loo Choo*, *Apollo*, and others. Some of them were well advanced in years, and beneath the notice of the underwriters, but still considered good enough for a whaling voyage, or to take passengers to California. In the daily papers and on the dead walls in New York, might have been seen flaming advertisements in words to this effect: "Ho! for the California gold mines direct, the *A 1* copper fastened, clipper-built ship '*Adventure*,' having been purchased by the '*Discovery Association*,' will have prompt despatch for the gold mines direct, where she will serve as a home for the stockholders while they are digging gold. Only a few shares left; price, two hundred dollars." What enterprising, ambitious youth, who could raise the requisite stamps, could resist the temptation to an easy fortune, which was to be expedited by the use of the patent, double back action, hydro-centrifugal gold washers, of which a goodly number were on board, and free to members. Just think! a five hundred ton ship, with one passenger to the ton, and each passenger an owner; the craft sailed by a vote of the stockholders, and you may imagine the road we traveled was sometimes a little rough. But the golden Mecca was before us, and after voyaging one hundred and eighty to two hundred days the long sought Golden Gate was entered, and in the visions of unbounded wealth, the tedious six months prison-ship experience was forgotten, and all hearts leaped with joy. When off Clark's Point, down went the anchor; all was quiet, and doubtless you thought it strange that your gallant ship attracted so little attention. There was but a single person to greet you, who pulled alongside leisurely in his wherry. Two hundred and fifty pairs of eyes were gazing intently upon that solitary boatman. One passenger recognized him, crying, "Ha! Bob, is that you?" "Who is Bob?" asked a hundred voices at once. "Why, Bob Martin, the pioneer news collector, of course!" From him the boys probably learned the first reliable news from the gold mines—"plenty of it, but mighty hard work." Then came the landing, pitching tents in the sand hills, prospecting for a little grub, with one eye always wide open for "nuggets," you expected to see laying around loose—then inquiries for the promised land, which you soon found was over the hills and far

away, to reach which involved an expenditure of treasure equal to the cost of a share in the clipper ship Adventure Association. You may have had left in your trousers a ten cent coin to start in life again, with strangers in a strange land. Can any of you remember the peculiar sensation produced on your nervous system when you learned *that* list of prices of necessities. There it is among the mottoes and decorations in this dining hall; read it for yourselves, gentlemen.

But, while the imagination sometimes pictured the future in roseate hues, the pioneers soon learned that good hard work was to be done; they proved equal to the emergency, and were not over particular as to the kind of labor, so long as it brought the dollars and the rations. Perhaps, to raise a stake, some of you, like myself, may have mixed mud, and climbed aloft with it to the brevet brick layer who cried, in a commanding tone, "more mort;" perhaps, like one of our distinguished judges, you may have painted *at* a house front, at an ounce an hour, or pitched sand from a cellar excavation, as did a talented young divine, whose professional occupation was, for the time being, gone. The fact is, gentlemen, as you all know, it was "root hog, or die." Some of us, having accumulated sufficient bullion to take us to the mines, paid three gold ounces for a deck passage on one of the small schooners or sloops coursing the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers; reaching the embarcadero, negotiated with one of the crowd of teamsters to transport your traps for one dollar a pound, with the privilege of walking near the wagon, helping it out of mud holes and through rough places, and of sleeping alongside the off mule at night. What an excitement! what hopes and fears! What a jargon, what a Babel, where men of every name and nation, of every kindred and tongue, were pressing on to be the first to secure the gold, lest it should all be gone!

With a shovel at \$16.00, pick \$15.00, pan \$6.00, rocker \$60, the outfit of tools was considered complete; and, scattered far and wide, the pick and the shovel of the "honest miner" delved into the bowels of the earth and unbosomed the glittering, yellow gold. The busy hum of other industries followed; water-ditches were dug, roads made, towns built, and a new civilization wrought in that country by the hardy pioneers.

“ A thousand fantasies
Begin to throng into my memory,
Of calling shapes, and beckoning shadows dire,
And airy tongues, that syllable men's names
On sands, and shores, and desert wildernesses!”

I might continue, Mr. President, but even a brief recital of pioneer experiences would require hours instead of the few minutes to be spared this evening. In whatever manner Dame Fortune may have treated us, I am sure that not one of us regrets our early California pilgrimage—not one who fails to rejoice at her marvellous advancement, remembering with just pride that he was one of the founders of the great Empire of the West.

The seventh regular toast.

General John A. Sutter.

The pioneer and philanthropist, weighted alike with years and honors. May his declining days be as full of peace and prosperity as his heart and hand were always full of kindness and charity toward his fellow men.

“O! good old man! how well in thee appears
The constant service of the antique world,
When service sweat for duty, not for meed!
Thou art not for the fashion of these times,
Where none will sweat, but for promotion.”—

As You Like It. Act 2, Sc. 3.

Music.—“Hail to the Chief.”

Response by Gen. THOS. D. JOHNS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN :

We have just heard read an unwelcome letter, written at the dictation of General Sutter, from a sick bed. You will join me in expressions of sincere sympathy with him in his affliction, and of disappointment and regret that he is not with us this evening; for I know his generous heart would swell with emotion in meeting again so many of his old friends, and, in his simple,

heartfelt words, he would tender a courteous acknowledgment of our continued remembrance. But his presence here is not needed to revive memories of other days in which he was a prominent actor; for, present or absent, he is never forgotten.

The hearty applause and warm greeting we have heard from every part of this banquet hall at the mention of the name of the venerable Sutter, constitutes a sufficient, and most significant response to the toast just announced; even had I the power of speech, and the gift of eloquence, my words would fail to express, as does this spontaneous outburst of your hearts, the love and esteem with which we regard our distinguished friend.

To the older Californians present, General Sutter is personally known; to all of us the history of his benefactions is familiar. We take pride in claiming him more particularly as our own, because California was the principal field of his humane labors, and some of us were not only witnesses, but partakers of his bounty. Nor is his fame limited by the boundary lines of the State of California; it reaches wherever Christian philanthropy and open handed, unostentatious charity have admirers.

Nearly forty years have elapsed since Sutter was first a pioneer in California; the discovery of gold found him proprietor of a princely landed estate, with flocks and herds numbering thousands—with hundreds of dependants, among whom he was a beloved patriarch. With a wealth and power unequalled in those days, he wielded both, not so much for his own benefit as for the good of others. With a presence commanding and dignified, his intercourse with all was kind and courteous. He was liberal and generous to a fault, giving to the destitute, feeding the hungry, and clothing the naked, without expectation or desire of reward, other than the gratification he experienced in relieving the wants of his fellow man.

The days of '49 and '50 needed such a benefactor; for the great rush of immigration into California found thousands there destitute and unprovided. The distressed adventurer, the disappointed gold seeker, the weary, homeless immigrant, the widow and the fatherless, alike found a refuge in his heart and in his hospitality.

Confiding as he was generous, the sweeping progress of events,

with which, in his simple, pastoral life, he could not keep pace, finally bereft him of his possessions. But they cannot rob him of the satisfaction he feels in reviewing the work of a well spent life—they cannot obliterate the enduring record of his good deeds, or dim the lustre of his well earned fame!

“He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day to melting charity.”

Pioneers! Californians! in endeavoring to honor General Sutter this evening, our words fall short of his deserts; but let us continue to cherish that reputation earned by a life of honorable and unselfish devotion to humanity—let us, in his now declining years, send him words of good cheer; let us hold him up as an exemplar of that sublime charity which compasseth all other virtues, so, when he has gone, and we too shall have passed away, our children and our children's children will rise up and call him blessed.

Eighth regular toast.

“*Stevenson's Regiment.*”

The Empire State's noblest contribution to the conquest, development and civilization of the Golden State.

“Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths:
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments;
Our stern alarums chang'd to merry meetings,
Our dreadful marches to delightful measures.”—

Richard III. Act 1, Sc. 1.

Music.—“Rataplan.”—*The Huguenots.*

Response by Francis D. Clark, a former member of the Regiment.

MR. PRESIDENT, GUESTS AND ASSOCIATES:

In consequence of the severe illness which has prostrated our associate, Lieut. Sherwood, of the Regiment, it has devolved upon myself to respond for my comrades. And in behalf of those present, as also those who are now on the far off Pacific

Coast, I thank you for the honor bestowed upon our old organization and the generous sentiment uttered.

Few of the present residents of the Empire City have a recollection of the California Expedition which was organized during the summer of 1846, under authority of James K. Polk, President of the United States, for the occupancy and settlement of that then far off land.

On Saturday morning, the first of August, 1846, ere the sun had risen, the members of the regiment assembled at their respective rendezvous, and with no other music than that of their own foot falls, marched through the silent city en-route to Governor's Island. Arriving at the foot of Whitehall Street, they were embarked on board the steamboat Sampson, and were soon transferred to the Island, where they partook of their first breakfast at the expense of Uncle Sam; and ere the sun had fallen on that, to them, memorable day, the tents of their encampment were pitched on the western slope of the Island.

During the following six weeks the regiment underwent a strict course of military instruction; and as the Lieut.-Col., Major, three Captains and several Lieutenants were graduates of the Academy at West Point, their character and habits were such as to insure a line of conduct that would instil into the men a due regard for discipline, and a spirit of obedience, which to many of them, who were mere youths, was a new feature in their lives; at the same time, a training well calculated to prepare their young minds for the duties that were to devolve upon them as soldiers, settlers and citizens in the empire they were to be instrumental in founding upon the far off Pacific Coast.

On the 18th of September, the regiment embarked on board the ships, Thomas H. Perkins, Susan Drew and Loo-Choo, and that day sailed on their long and monotonous voyage to the then far off northwest coast. These vessels were followed by the ships Brutus, Isabella and Sweden, with three hundred additional men for the regiment. The voyage was relieved of its weariness by a short stop at Rio de Janerio and Valparaiso, with the exception of the Brutus, which made no stop until her arrival out. The Thomas H. Perkins was the first to arrive at Yerba Buena, soon after followed by the others of the fleet.

Col. Stevenson upon his arrival, found the country in the quiet

possession of the naval forces, who were only too glad to be relieved from garrison or guard duty. Whatever thought or intention the native population or the Mexican officials may have entertained of re-taking the country, the arrival of this regiment convinced them of the uselessness of the effort. -

Col. R. B. Mason, then commanding that military department, directed the assignment of the companies to the various towns or missions. A, B and F, to Santa Barbara, under Lieut. Col. Burton. E and G to Los Angeles, under Col. Stevenson. H and K to the Presidio, at San Francisco, under Major Hardie. C to Sonoma, under Captain Brackett. I and D to Monterey, the Headquarters of the 10th Military Department, at which post was also stationed Co. F, 3d U. S. Artillery. Gen. William T. Sherman, then a Lieut. of the 3d U. S. Artillery, was the Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department.

In July, 1847, Col. Mason directed Lieut. Col. Burton to embark with Co's A and B on board the storeship Lexington, and proceed to La Paz, Lower California, there to relieve the Naval forces holding that place. And while these two companies were stationed at La Paz, they withstood a siege of thirty days; and the official records bear testimony to the gallant conduct of the men. Four of the number are now with us at this festive board. In March, 1848, Col. Mason despatched the ship Isabella with Co. D, and one hundred and fourteen recruits to La Paz to reinforce Lieut. Col. Burton, in order that that officer could have force sufficient to enable him to march into the interior and dispel the Mexican forces then in the peninsula.

Upon the arrival of these additional troops at La Paz, Col. Burton organized an expedition, and took up the line of march for San Antonio and Todas Santos. At the former place the Mexican Gen. Pineda was captured; and at the latter an engagement took place with a body of Mexican Cavalry, in which they were put to flight with considerable loss. Upon the return of the command to La Paz, Col. Burton assigned Co. D, under Captain Naglee, to the duty of garrisoning San Jose del Cabo, a few miles north of Cape San Lucas, on the Gulf.

These three companies remained in Lower California until the month of September, when they embarked on board the

ship-of-the-line Ohio, under command of Commodore Jones, and sailed for Monterey, Upper California, at which port the ship arrived after a passage of forty days. And on the 23d and 24th days of October, 1848, these, the last companies of the regiment, were mustered out of the service by reason of the close of the Mexican War.

The attention of the men, after their discharge from the Army, was turned to making preparation for their departure to the gold mines, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles from Old Monterey. And as the Government officials had granted the men two months rations on their discharge, they were, in a measure, able to care for themselves until the results of their labor at the gold diggings placed the means in their hands for the purchase of additional supplies.

Time will not permit of my entering into the details of our first winter, 1848-9, in the mountains, but I am confident that at no subsequent period of the mining history has life and property been safer, or honesty more closely observed. And the hospitality extended to strangers in travelling from one camp to another, was that indeed of brotherly love.

In common with my comrades, I feel a pride in that it was my good fortune to have been one of this early band of pioneers to California; and the subsequent career of many of its members has reflected honor and credit upon the organization. Three of its members have stood in the National Capitol as members of the House of Representatives. One was for many years the Clerk of the Supreme Court of California. Eight were members of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the State of California. Three have been District Judges; while many have been editors, bankers, members of both branches of the State Legislature of California, and in almost every county of the State they have held offices of honor and responsibility. Even at this day, members of the old regiment are among the most worthy and wealthy of California's citizens.

Of the survivors, Col. Stevenson is now a resident of San Francisco, as energetic as when he organized his expedition thirty years ago. He is at this time the shipping Commissioner of that port. During the twenty-eight years of his residence at San Francisco, he has been esteemed as one of her upright and honorable citizens. Major James A. Hardie is now a

Major-General of the U. S. Army, and holds the position of Inspector-General. Captain H. M. Naglee, Co. D, is a gentleman of wealth, and resides at San Jose, devoting his time to the production of brandies that shall compare with the best produced in France. He was a Brigadier-General in the Army of the Potomac during the late civil war, having command of a division in Hooker's corps. Captain Nelson Taylor, Co. E, also retired from active business, resides at South Norwalk, Conn. He also was a Brigadier-General, commanding a division in the same corps of the Army of the Potomac. Captain F. J. Lippitt, Co. F, was also a Brigadier-General in the late war. He is now practising law at Washington, D. C. Captain Seymour G. Steele, Co. A, now resides in Klamath Co., Cal., and is owner of extensive saw-mills in that section. Captain John B. Frisbee, Co. H, is one of the wealthy citizens of California. He married a daughter of Gen. M. G. Vallejo, of Sonoma, and has for many years been a large land holder in California.

In the late civil war, our old regiment furnished six Brigadier-Generals, viz., Burton, Hardie, Taylor, Lippitt, Naglee and Christian; the latter a private soldier in old Co. K; and many others of the privates held commissions as Majors, Captains and Lieutenants.

The members of this old regiment never asked or received State or National aid. As a rule they are able to care for themselves, and many of the survivors are men of wealth.

But, Mr. President, I have already encroached upon the time allotted to others. Thanking you, and all present, for their patience, I will ask your indulgence for a moment longer while I read an extract from a work entitled the Natural Wealth of California, by Titus Fey Cronise, published at San Francisco in 1868, twenty years subsequent to the discharge of the regiment.

"Another valuable accession to the early settlers was made by the arrival of Col. Stevenson's regiment of California Volunteers, consisting of nearly one thousand rank and file.

* * * * *

"The men comprising this regiment were selected particularly with the object of their becoming settlers in the country; many of them have become permanent and honored citizens of the State. In its ranks, as privates, were sons of Senators and

Representatives in Congress, lawyers, doctors, editors, printers and representatives of nearly every trade, who were all permitted to bring tools and materials for carrying on their respective occupations, being in striking contrast to the soldiers sent here in former days by the Mexican Government.

* * * * *

"The volunteer service of the United States has been honored by the exemplary conduct of the members of Col. Stevenson's regiment."

In conclusion, it affords me pleasure to read this letter just received from my old comrade, and our associate, Lieut. Sherwood, written on a sick bed.

NEW YORK, January 18, 1876.

DEAR FRANK:

You will favor me by reading to the Society, the enclosed letter, as I suppose it would have fallen to myself to respond for our old regiment; if so, I claim the right yet; for, although I am prostrated by sickness, I want my chair kept vacant. I shall be with you in thought, if not in person.

J. S.

MR. PRESIDENT AND ASSOCIATES:

There is some particular event in the early history of almost every man that stands forth prominently above all others, which in after years is a source of pride and satisfaction. I opine that with the great mass of men connected with Colonel Stevenson's 1st Regiment, N. Y. Vols., which served in California during the Mexican War, the fact of their having been members of that regiment is that particular event, influenced not by the venom and malice of domestic strife, but by the true patriotism that makes men heroes, they offered their services without hope of other reward than their small monthly stipend, and gladly accepted what was at the time considered a most hazardous undertaking for one regiment, the conquest and occupancy of California!

There are those who may sneer at the almost bloodless record of the regiment, but the events of subsequent years have proven by the action of its members in the tented field, the legislative halls of the nation, in the wielding of public opinion through the management of the press, and through their influence in social and political life, that they were worthy the trust reposed in them by President Polk, in 1846.

J. SHERWOOD,

Formerly Lieut. Co. F, 1st Reg't, N. Y. Vols.

Ninth regular toast.

"*The Veterans of the Mexican War.*"

Emulous of the deeds of Cortez, they subdued the descendants
of the *Conquistadores*.

"He that outlives this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand a tip toe when this day is named.

* * * *

He that shall live this day, and see old age,
Will yearly on the vigil feast his friends,
And say * * * *
What feats he did that day; then shall our names,
Familiar in their mouths as household words,
Be in their flowing cups freshly remember'd."—

King Henry V. Act 4, Sc. 3.

Music.—"Gen. Scott's Entry into Mexico March."

Response by Col. WM. LINN TIDBALL, President of New
York Associated Veterans.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN :

Personally I have no right to appear among the Pioneers of California. I was not one of those who served their country in the war with Mexico, on the coast of the Pacific; nor yet one of those who adventured to the great occidental Eldorado in the territorial days of that remarkable country, now distinguished by the peculiar cognomen of 'Forty-niners. But as the presiding officer of an association, which includes among its members many of the Pioneers of California, I may be permitted, on this occasion, to respond to the toast—The Veterans of the Mexican War.

Among the pioneers of California, the soldiers and sailors who conquered and captured that country are entitled to the distinctive appellation of the primitive pioneers. They were the first to set foot upon the golden soil, and to their presence and prowess we are indebted for our possession of that country. The pioneers of this class were not numerous,—a regiment of New York Volunteers, a battalion of explorers and frontiersmen, the sailors of the Pacific squadron, and the Army of the West,—in all a few thousand men. Isolated from the other armies in Mexico, and far beyond the reach of succor from any

quarter, they were obliged to depend upon themselves and each other, not only for support against the attacks of the enemy, but for the very safety of their lives.

The battles in which they participated, though not so fierce and furious, so dangerous and destructive, as those fought in the Sierra Madre Mountains and Valley of Mexico, were nevertheless of the utmost importance to our government. The capture of Monterey, by Commodore Sloat, and Yerba Buena, by Captain Montgomery, prepared the way for the subsequent capture of Puabla de los Angeles and Santa Barbara by Commodore Stockton and Major Fremont, though the latter exploits were not achieved without battle and bravery, and some of the best blood of the "boys in blue." The battle of San Pasqual, in which the Army of the West, under Kearny, encountered a large body of the enemy on their arrival in California; the subsequent battles of San Gabrielle and Mesa, fought by the same army, assisted by Stockton and Fremont; and the siege of La Paz, in which a portion of Stevenson's command held the town for thirty days against a greatly superior force, were all conducted with such skill, maintained with such gallantry, and crowned with such success, that the boastful enemy dispersed and disappeared, leaving our victorious forces in undisputed possession of the Pacific coast and country from Van Couver's Island to Cape San Lucas.

It happened in California, as it did in other parts of Mexico, that some of the soldiers and sailors, owing to the peculiar duties assigned them, were never under the fire of the enemy. It is a notion widely entertained, but in the highest degree erroneous, that a soldier is not deserving the name, unless he has, at some time of his service, risked his life in battle. The sentinel who stands guard over the sick in hospital, or over the stores of the commissary or quarter-master, deserves as well of his country as he who fights in the front rank and escapes without injury.

**"Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."**

It would be impossible, in the brief space allowable for a post-prandial speech, to portray the gallant deeds of all who served their country in the army and navy on the coast of the

Pacific during the war with Mexico. But it would be almost disrespectful to the memory of the exalted dead, not to mention, on an occasion of this character, the names of Sloat, Stockton, Shubrick, Montgomery and Du Pont, of the navy; and of Kearny, Mason, Halleck, and Burton, of the army. Conspicuous among the living who served in California during that war, and then, or afterwards, achieved distinction in the defence of their country, are Sherman, Ord and Fremont, of the army; and Rowan, Stanley and Revere, of the navy. In addition to these, there are three officers entitled to mention in this connection, who, after serving elsewhere in Mexico during the war, were ordered to California on the return to peace—Percifer F. Smith, who commanded on the coast of the Pacific until his death; Hooker, distinguished for his grand achievements in the recent rebellion, the first president of the New York Association of Veterans of the Mexican War; and Gibson, also distinguished in the rebellion, the honored president, gentlemen, of your own Association.

It is now more than a quarter of a century since the war with Mexico terminated, and of the 80,000 men engaged in that struggle, it is estimated that more than seven tenths have passed from time to eternity. Of the remaining tenth, a very large proportion are now far down on the Pacific slope of life, while the youngest of them—the drummer boys of the army, and the powder monkeys of the navy—have attained an average age of more than fifty years. Many of the survivors,—indeed, many of those who served in California, are this day as poor as when they shouldered muskets in defence of their country. Some of them, entitled to be here on this occasion, are constrained by poverty to forego the pleasure of meeting their fellow-pioneers at this happy annual re-union. And now, gentlemen, I appeal to your hearts, ought such things to be in a Republican government? Is it not ingratitude to allow men who served their country faithfully in the hour of greatest need, to sink through the “Slough of Despond,” into the sea of starvation?

In the second year of the Revolutionary War, and from that time to the dissolution of the last survivor of that sanguinary struggle, pensions more or less liberal were bestowed upon those who served and survived. The soldiers and sailors of the

war of 1812, have also been the recipients of bounties and pensions, from the benefits of which none are now excluded. But the survivors of the Mexican war, if we except a small gratuity at the close of the war, have never received any recognition and reward from Government for their gallant services in a contest which has added more to the material wealth and prosperity of their country, than all the other wars in which this Government has been engaged.

Two winters ago, the survivors of the war with Mexico memorialized Congress to grant them a small pension of eight dollars a month during their natural lives. Their memorial, and a bill thereto attached, were referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, in whose hands it was allowed to slumber to the close of the session. Last winter the memorial was renewed, and through the special exertions of a few individuals who visited Washington for that purpose, a favorable report was secured. This year the memorial has been presented again, and again referred to the same committee. It now remains to be seen whether the Democrats, who claim the credit of that war, and the glory and grandeur of its renowned results, will aid the laudable efforts of the poor aged soldier and sailor by whom it was waged and won. If they do not, where are the aged, decrepid, penniless survivors of that struggle to look for remembrance and reward? Only this miserable consolation will be left them,—that if Government will not enable them to live like men, it cannot deprive them of their patriotism and the poor privilege of dying like solders.

Tenth regular toast.

“ *The Memory of our Gallant Dead, whose sacred dust is mingled with the soil of Mexico and California.—They came at their country's call, and offered up their lives in their country's service.*”

“The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet,
The brave and daring few.
On fame's eternal camping ground,
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead!”—

Col. T. O'HARA : *Kentucky's Dead.*

Music.—“Ave Maria.”—*Schuberth.*

Response by Col. JAMES M. TURNER.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN :

I am not indifferent to the fact that the oratorical and poetic genius of our common country has, from time to time, been called into requisition to do justice to the memories of our immortal dead, who fell upon the memorable battle fields of Mexico and California.

I assume the pleasing duty imposed upon me, fully conscious of my own inability to do the subject matter of the sentiment just read, the justice it deserves at this time, and in the presence of this assemblage. And yet I regard it as being eminently proper that “The Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California,” should bear in prominent and sacred remembrance the heroic dead, who in a measure offered up their lives, not only in sustaining the untarnished honor of their country, but that her people might enjoy the very privileges they are now so happily blessed with in California.

At the commencement of our war with Mexico, it was not a question of who *should* be forced to brave the dangers of the strife, but the authorities were taxed to select from the many thousands that volunteered their services. How well our ar-

mies behaved in upholding the honor of our country is imperfectly recorded upon the Nation's history.

It would be unjust to the memory of the dead who fell on the battle fields of Mexico and California, as well as to those who still survive, did I attempt to draw here invidious comparison, or name one in preference to another. All done nobly; better or braver troops never faced an enemy, or won a battle. And brilliant as was the conduct of the officers of every grade in their feats of valor that reflected such glory upon the American arms, no fact in the history of that war stands out more proudly and gratefully to the observation of our peoples than did the order, steadiness and conspicuous valor of the rank and file.

Again, you will bear in mind that a large portion of the soldiers that served in the war with Mexico, and who founded the mighty State of California, were volunteers, and young men—so to speak, the *jeweled* blood of our Nation. From such material we have, in the hour of emergency, made our defenders; they are the only sovereigns we know; they can protect our National honor, create our laws, and build great States. Hence, for my country, I entertain no fear of the future. There is no retrograde movement in our creation; the rising generation of to-day are as true to the Republic and as faithful to her interests as any born in the past; and we can reasonably hope that they are not now, and will never be, indifferent in their homage due the memory of the gallant men who bore the burdens, and faced the dangers of the battle fields in Mexico and California.

Of the heroic dead, we can quote from one of America's most gifted poets, the lamented Gen. George P. Morris:

“The shrouded flag—the drooping spear—
The muffled drum—the solemn bell—
The funeral train—the dirge—the bier—
The mourner's sad and last farewell—
Are fading tributes to the worth
Of those whose deeds this homage claims;
But Time, who mingles them with earth,
Keeps green the garlands of their fame.”

Eleventh regular toast.

"The Cities of New York and San Francisco."

America's proudest emporiums and grandest hope.

"Their past secure, their destiny sublime,
The world will tribute pay through endless time,
In ceaseless commerce piercing every clime."—*Johnson.*

Music. "America."

To the Hon. S. B. H. Vance, ex-Mayor of the City of New York, had been assigned the response to this toast; but as another engagement required his withdrawal at an earlier hour, MR. CHARLES DEYOUNG, of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, was called upon by the President, and responded,—giving many interesting statistics in regard to the progress of the two great cosmopolitan cities of our country.

Twelfth regular toast.

"Our Merchants and our Mercantile Marine."

Their "argosies with portly sail,—
Like signiors and rich burghers of the flood,
Or, as it were, the pageants of the sea,—
Do overpeer the petty traffickers,
That curt'sy to them, * * *
As they fly by them with their woven wings!"—

Merchant of Venice. Act. 1, Sc. 1.

Music.—"Matroslied."—*Phantom Ship.*

MR. JAMES P. ROBINSON, an old Californian, responded briefly to the toast, alluding to the inappropriateness of selecting a railroad man to speak for those who go down into the sea in ships, and whose ways are not of iron, but in the deep waters. He sang, in conclusion, a song (a parody), "Here's a health to the California bound."

Thirteenth regular toast.

"Our Sister Pioneer Associations of the Pacific Coast."

Children of the same parentage; even this broad continent of a thousand leagues of mountain and stream, cannot divide our hearts.

"Unhappy he who from the first of joys
Society, cut off, is left alone
Amid this world of death."—*Thomson.*

Music.—"Auld Lang Syne."

Response by Gen. F. E. PINTO.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN :

I feel that I hardly have authority or right to respond to this toast; you impress me into the service, however, and, in the absence of an acknowledged representative of any of these Associations, I take great pleasure in returning thanks to you in behalf of the Pioneer Associations of California, for your complimentary allusions and friendly remembrance.

We were once in California together, labored side by side, endured the same hardships, were animated by the same impulses, and shared in the adversity as well as in the prosperity, of those early, eventful days. In times of danger and difficulty, and during the period of important events, men form associations, sympathies and attachments which often continue through life, no matter in what portion of the globe they may be located. This sympathetic feeling brings us together this evening; it has led to the formation of this organization to perpetuate the memories of our early California experience, and keep bright the good record of the early California Pioneers. I am sure, Mr. President, that our sister Associations of the Pacific Coast will congratulate us, and extend the hand of fellowship as in days of old.

Fourteenth regular toast.

"*Woman.*"

"O woman! lovely woman! nature made thee
To temper man; we had been brutes without you,
Angels are painted fair, to look like you:
There's in you all that we believe of Heaven;
Amazing brightness, purity, and truth,
Eternal joy, and everlasting love!"—

Venice Preserved. Act. 1, Sc. 1.

Music.—"M'Appari tutt' Amor," and Quintette finale."—
3^d Act Martha.

Col. JOHN A. GODFREY, formerly Assistant District Attorney of the United States for California, at San Francisco, and subsequently Consul General of the United States for the West Coast of Mexico, being called upon to respond, said:

GENTLEMEN AND ASSOCIATED PIONEERS OF CALIFORNIA:

I was only apprized this morning that the agreeable duty of responding to the toast and sentiment of "Lovely Woman," was assigned to me. Why I was selected I cannot divine, when I see around me old friends, old lovers, those more experienced, and who can more fittingly pay tribute to the sex.

I have closely watched the proceedings to-night at this banquet table, and have listened attentively, and with pleasing emotions, to the many experiences of my old California friends, as they have spoken of the great wealth of the Pacific State, of the many hardships and trials they had undergone, and the glowing tribute paid to our Army and Navy; but not a word has been uttered in behalf of lovely woman. We have here to-night the products of California, in the shape of two handsome young fellows, John A. Sutter, Jr., and Frederick Brumagin, natives of the golden State; and are they not contributions of lovely woman of California?

I have personally many delightful reminiscences of California, and especially the association of the beautiful women of that State, "whose eyes might call up smiles in deserts." It is ever green in my memory and I would be false to its duty were I to

forget them. My friends, we have been charmed to-night with beautiful music; and is not music akin to lovely woman?

Light to thy path bright creature! I would charm
Thy being if I could, that it should be
Even as now thou dreamest, and flow on
Thus innocent, and beautiful to Heaven.

Yes! my friends, lovely woman, behold her everywhere—the paragon of intellectual, moral and physical beauty—the queen of the earth—the charm of society—the best companion, adviser, guide and friend of man, the better half of humanity. She calls around her the creation of art and poetry, herself the loveliest creation of them both,—she turns discord into harmony,—and with meek and soul-subduing submission, she accepts the most burdensome conditions of existence, and without a murmur leaves the enchanted bowers, in which her youth had passed, to tread the rugged and thorny ways of duty, through the stern realities of life itself, leaving to those surviving her, the sacred blessings of her spotless example, and the undying memory of her dying smile—

The flush of youth soon passes from the face,
The spells of fancy, from the mind depart,
The form may loose its symmetry, its grace,
But time can claim no victory o'er the heart.

Allow me to close with the following sentiment:

Woman! lovely woman!—Soft and gentle as the moonbeams which play upon the troubled waters, is the smile of beauty, shed on the waves of national afflictions.

Fifteenth and last regular toast.

"*The Press.*"

"Man's noblest mission to advance,
His woes assuage, his weal enhance;
His rights enforce, his wrongs redress,
Mightiest of mighty is the Press."—*Anonymous.*

Music.—"Publisher's Waltz."—*Strauss.*

To Col. W. C. CHURCH, editor *Army and Navy Journal*, had been assigned the duty of responding to this toast, but the lateness of the hour at which it would be reached prevented his so doing, as he was compelled to retire at an earlier hour by other duties. The President called upon Mr. SAMUEL W. GLENN, of the *New York Herald*, who responded in the happiest vein in a brief speech, full of humor and information.

The selections of music were made by Col. John A. Godfrey. The Orchestra was under the direction of Mr. Charles Mollenhauer.

In addition to the members of the Society, the following guests were present at the banquet:

Charles De Young, Esq., of San Francisco.

Joaquin Miller, Esq., of Oregon.

Hon. S. B. H. Vance, Ex-Mayor of the City of New York.
Gen. H. L. Burnett, Col. William Linn Tidball, Col. James M. Turner, Col. T. B. Thorpe, Messrs. George P. Payson, James R. Sutton, Reuben Lord, Charles E. Tripler, R. W. Cameron, J. Le Baron Willard, A. D. Lefevre, Thos. A. Lathrop, Samuel W. Glenn, and W. C. Church of New York City.

Hon. George Dayton, Hon. John Whitehead, Messrs. William H. Lemassena, Andrew Lemassena, Jr., George B. Ammerman and F. S. Peshine, of New Jersey.

Messrs. Aaron Griffin and John Owens, of Scranton, Pa.

Also the following gentlemen, former residents of California: Messrs. Marshall T. Davidson, Andrew H. Hitchcock, J. Mildeberger Smith, James P. Robinson, J. Moody, Charles W. Dingley, Capt. Stead, James B. Hill, William H. Rogers, John A. Sutter, Jr., Frederick Brumagin, Alexander H. Dixon, William St. John, and Henry Fritz.

The following letter from Senator Roach failed to reach this City until after the banquet :

SENATE CHAMBER,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
SACRAMENTO, 3d January, 1876.

FRANCIS D. CLARK, Esq., New York.

DEAR FRIEND:

The invitation to the Banquet of the Associated Pioneers in New York, on the 18th inst., came duly to hand. I regret that I cannot attend a re-union, at which will be present so many of my friends, whose exertions on this coast have given to the world two States, California and Nevada, which have supplied the wants of modern civilization in an extraordinary degree, by giving the precious metals to commercial nations, and cheap food to their toiling millions. Among your members are many who were participants in the Mexican War. I ask the Federal Government, through a concurrent resolution, introduced into our Senate, to treat them with kindness, and to award to them their just due. Other States will probably pass resolutions of a similar character. May you all have such a re-union as early Californians can appreciate. Although absent in body I am with you in spirit.

With esteem,

I remain, truly yours,

PHILIP A. ROACH.

Letter from the venerable Dr. McKinstry.

NORTH SAN DIEGO, CAL., Jan. 31st, 1876.

FRANCIS D. CLARK, Esq.,

Sec. "Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of Cal."

New York City.

DEAR SIR:

Some months since my old friend, Gen. John A. Sutter, sent me a pamphlet of the published proceedings of your society last year, (1875.)

I notice your associates desire to make the day of your anniversary the day of the discovery of gold by Capt. John A. Sutter.

A few days since I had occasion to overhaul my old California documents; among them I found a copy of the "Californian," a newspaper published at San Francisco, dated Sept. 23d, 1848, A. S. Sheldon, editor, Benj. F. Foster, printer: published weekly by A. D. Hopper & Co. In this number is reproduced, by request, an editorial which appeared in the issue of the 16th August, 1848, and relates to the discovery of gold.

"It appears that in the first part of February last, Messrs. Marshall and Bennett were engaged with a party of Mormons erecting a saw-mill for Capt. John A. Sutter, on the American fork of the Sacramento River

about forty miles above its mouth. In excavating for the tail-race, they removed the rock during the day, and at night let in the water in order to wash out the dirt and sand. On the morning of the 10th* of February, after shutting off the water, Mr. Marshall discovered the first gold lying upon decomposed granite in the bottom of the race."

* * * *

I saved quite a number of old California documents, from 1846 to 1850, among them the "California Star," of 1847 and 1848, in which paper appears an account of the discovery of gold, the first steamer on the inland waters of California, &c. The "Star" of October 23d, 1847, contains the following in its news columns: "Steam, ho! The Russian Barque 'Nasledrich' recently arrived from Sitka, has on board a small, but complete steamer, the property of W. A. Leidesdorff, Esq., of this place. The little 'monster' is now in process of adjustment, having been disjointed merely for packing purposes, and is destined to swim the Bay in all directions, a stranger no less curious than useful. After being fitted up, she performs an excursion to test her sailing qualities."

In the same paper I find

"Marine Journal, Port of San Francisco.

"Arrived,

"Oct. 19th, Russian Bark 'Nasledrich,' Harnden, 15 days from Sitka."

The little steamer Sitka made but three trips, the first up the bay to the Embarcadero, of San Jose, the second to Sonoma, and the third and last up the Sacramento to the Embarcadero of New Helvetia (Capt. Sutter's.) I was at Yerba Buena at the time, and at the request of Capt. Leidesdorff I engaged one of Captain Sutter's Lancheros as a pilot, and took the steamer up the river. We were absent so long that Capt. Leidesdorff thought we were wrecked, and sent a Lieutenant with a boat's crew from the Nasledrich, in search of us. They found the little steamer at Halla-Chemuck, near the mouth of the river, in a crippled condition. I returned by the Nasledrich's boat to Yerba Buena that night over a cold and extremely rough sea. The steamer arrived several days after, and anchored on the flat near where Sansome street now is. A son' easter came on the night that the steamer reached her anchorage, and in the morning, upon looking from my bed-room window, in the old adobe City Hotel, S. W. corner of Clay and Kearny streets, I saw nothing but her smoke stack above water. Capt. Leidesdorff had her engine taken out, and with oxen the hull was hauled up into Bush street, where it was spread, and made into a schooner, called the Rainbow, which vessel did good service transporting "grub" and honest (?) miners to Sacramento and Stockton. So you will notice that the Sitka was the first steamboat that floated on the waters of the Bay of San Francisco, and the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. The second steamboat that ploughed the waters of the Sacramento was the Pioneer, built by the company that arrived from Boston in the Ed-

* The date of the discovery of gold in California is officially recorded in the Archives of the State as having occurred on the 18th of January, 1848. — F. D. C.

ward Everett. She was put together at Benecia, and went up the river in August, 1849, before the Mint or any other boat had been launched. She was commanded by William V. Wells. W. B. Farwell, John M. Farwell, Louis R. Lull and other members of the company of the Edward Everett were passengers. The Pioneer was subsequently sold to Simmons, Hutchinson, & Co., and ran on the Upper Sacramento as a mail boat. After the Pioneer, came the steamboats Mint, Capt. Sutter and Senator. The Senator is still running between San Francisco and San Diego, a staunch, good vessel, and better adapted to this trade than any other steamer on the line. When you decorate the walls of your banquet hall another winter, the little steamer Sitka must be accorded a place above the Senator, Capt. Sutter, and Mint. And do not omit to display the name of Capt. W. A. Leidesdorff, Kanaka, Davis, (William H. Davis,) Capt. Grimes, and others of 1845-6.

* * * * *

I crossed the Plains in 1846, in company with Gov. Boggs, Col. W. H. Russell, and messed with Geo. Law Curry, afterwards Governor of Oregon, and A. J. Grayson and family. I remained at Sutter's Fort, and Sutterville, five years, and for the past twenty-five years have been practising medicine in San Diego County.

* * * * *

I would like to see your Society succeed in New York, as I have some State pride left, (having been born at Hudson, N. Y.) and had New York the climate of the Coast of California, from San Francisco to San Diego, I would rather reside there than in any other part of the globe. I believe it is conceded by all travelers, that the scenery of the Hudson River is far superior to the Rhine, or any other stream of water. I have never revisited the States since my arrival in California in 1846; have made a trip to Guaymas, Mexico and back on horseback. It would afford me great pleasure to make a trip this summer to the Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia, and return in the fall, contented to remain on this coast, my few years left.

I have no doubt that Samuel Brannan, or E. C. Kemble could furnish your Society with copies of the California Star. Among its correspondents were "Agricola," (Dr. Marsh,) "Pizarro," (L. W. Hastings,) "Pacific," (C. E. Pickett,) "Sacramento," (Geo. McKinstry,) "Justice," (Frank Ward,) "True Justice," (Geo. McKinstry, Jr.) "E. C. K," (E. C. Kemble.)

I remember distinctly the death of Capt. W. E. Shannon, of your (Stevenson's) regiment. I had just recovered from an attack of cholera. He died of the same epidemic at Sacramento City. Gov. John Bigler and myself rode in a buggy at the head of his funeral procession—his coffin wrapped in an American ensign. Capt. Shannon was a man beloved by all who knew him, and a true type of the men of the early days of California.

Yours truly,

GEO. MCKINSTRY.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The following article from the *Daily Examiner* of San Francisco, is embodied in this pamphlet, for the information of the members of this Society, as also all former residents of California now residing in the Atlantic States :

"THE PIONEERS.

"WHAT THE PIONEERS PROPOSE DOING FOR THE CENTENNIAL.—A Committee of seven members was appointed by the Society of California Pioneers at their January meeting to inquire what part the Society should take in the Centennial Exhibition. The Committee consisted of Rev. Mr. Williams, A. C. Taylor, O. H. Frank, J. Currey, A. C. Bradford, O. P. Sutton and M. Kane. This committee was enlarged, at the February meeting of the Society, to seventeen, by the addition of the gentlemen whose names follow :—W. S. O'Brien, H. Clark, Josiah Belden, P. Donahue, General E. F. Beale, J. B. Frisbie, Philip A. Roach, Washington and George H. Howard. The Committee supported, by petition, the Bill before the Legislature to appropriate \$50,000 for Centennial purposes. This petition has been favorably reported on in the Legislature. The Committee propose to have erected at the Exhibition a handsome building, one hundred and twenty-six feet in length, by nearly fifty in breadth, to be used as headquarters by Californians. The facade is to be of elaborate design, and to bear the coat of arms of the State; while the paneling of the interior will be of our elegant native woods. Drawings were submitted by Cummings, the architect, at a meeting of the Committee yesterday morning. It is expected that the building will be ready on the first of May. The Society will probably exhibit some of its interesting historical mementos."

The committee appointed at the last annual meeting of our Society, January 18th, 1876, (see folio 10,) will assemble in this city during the month of April, and the result of their deliberations will be communicated to the members by circular.

FRANCIS D. CLARK,
Secretary.

The following editorial from the *California Star*, of March 13th, 1847, published at San Francisco nearly one year before the discovery of gold at Sutter's saw-mill, viewed in the light of subsequent events, is a remarkable foresight, or realization of the imagination :

"The town of San Francisco is now rapidly improving, and bids fair to rival, in rapidity of progress, the most thriving town or city on the American continent. If the necessary labor and lumber can be obtained, from three to five hundred houses will probably go up in the course of the present year. There is room here for artisans, mechanics, and laborers of all kinds. The highest wages are paid, and will continue to be paid ; and the highest price for lumber, brick, aloes, and every description of building materials will be given upon their delivery here, payable in cash.

The town of San Francisco is no doubt destined to be the Liverpool, or New York, of the Pacific Ocean. At this point will be concentrated nearly all the commercial enterprise and capital engaged and invested in the Pacific trade. The position of the town for commerce is unrivalled, and never can be rivalled, unless some great convulsion of nature shall produce a new harbor on the Pacific coast equaling in beauty and security our magnificent bay. Without difficulty or danger, ships of any burthen can at all times enter the harbor, which is capacious enough to contain the navies of the whole world.

"The extensive and fertile countries, watered by the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, and the numerous navigable creeks emptying into the bay, must, when they are settled upon with an industrious population, as they soon will be, pour their produce into this place, and receive in exchange from our merchants all their supplies of manufactures and luxuries. All the products of the gold, silver, copper, iron and quick-silver mines, with which the country abounds, must be concentrated here for manufacture and exportation. In a few years our wharves and streets will present a scene of busy life, resembling those witnessed in Liverpool, New Orleans and New York. Mechanics and artisans from all parts of the world will flock here, and we shall be in the full enjoyment of all the elegancies and luxuries of the oldest and most polished countries of the globe. This is no fancy sketch ; but, on the contrary, all who now read may live and see it fully verified.

From the same, May 8th, 1847.

Public Meeting—Church in San Francisco.—A meeting of the citizens of this place was called on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of ascertaining the prevailing sentiment in relation to the establishment of a church in the town of San Francisco.

We hail this as the first step towards planting the standard of our glorious institutions on the shores of the Pacific, and trust an energetic co-operation of our citizens will ensure success to the enterprise.

From the same.

Regular Mail.—Our readers will be pleased to learn, that Governor Kearny has established a semi-monthly mail, to run regularly between San Francisco and San Diego. This mail is to be carried on horseback, by a party consisting of two soldiers, and is to commence on the 19th instant. Starting every other Monday from San Diego and San Francisco, the parties to meet at Captain Dana's rancho the next Sunday, to exchange mails; start back on their respective routes the next morning, and arrive at San Diego and San Francisco on the Sunday following, and so continuing. The mail will thus be carried once a fortnight from San Diego to San Francisco, and from San Francisco to San Diego.

From the same, May 22.

A Sabbath-school, under the direction of Mr. J. H. Merrill, superintendent, has been organized, and will be held at the office of the Alcalde every Sunday, at the hour of 9 A. M., and at 2 P. M. All children, with their parents, are respectfully invited to attend. Donations will be thankfully received and appropriated to the use of the school. A library is to be presented by the Rev. W. Roberts, superintendent of the Oregon Mission.

J. D. MARSTON, *Secretary.*

From the same, May 29.

Illumination.—The first grand illumination of the town of San Francisco took place yesterday evening, in honor of General Taylor's glorious achievement. Every dwelling, store and tavern, shone in a blaze of splendor; and never, since the founding of the place, were the qualities of *sperm* so fully tested, nor did the *tallow* of the country ever meet with such a home consumption.

The above extracts from the *California Star*, of May, 1847, are herewith re-published as a reminiscence of the early days, and may prove of interest to many now living who were in California at that date, as also to the present residents of the now populous City of San Francisco.

LOWER CALIFORNIA:

Its Geography and Characteristics,

WITH A

SKETCH OF THE GRANT AND PURPOSES

OF THE

LOWER CALIFORNIA COMPANY.

1868.

New York:

M. B. BROWN & CO., BOOK & JOB STEAM PRINTERS,
99 & 101 WILLIAM STREET.

1868.

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LIST OF OFFICERS.

President,

RICHARD SCHELL.

Governor and Superintendent,

GEN'L JOHN A. LOGAN.

Treasurer,

WM. R. TRAVERS.

Directors,

C. K. GARRISON,

AUGUST BELMONT,

HON. JOHN A. GRISWOLD,

WM. R. TRAVERS,

HON. ROBT. MCLEAN,

GEN. B. F. BUTLER,

WM. S. C. FARGO,

LEONARD W. JEROME,

DAVID CRAWFORD,

FRANCIS MORRIS,

GEORGE WILKES.

LOWER CALIFORNIA

AND THE

LOWER CALIFORNIA COMPANY.

It is the object of this pamphlet to call attention to that remarkable portion of the Pacific coast which adjoins the United States upon its south-western border, and which is known to the world as the peninsula of Lower California. It is also its object to inform the public that the bulk of that peninsula, including its harbors, fisheries, and mines, has been acquired, under concession or grant from the Mexican Government, by certain American citizens, who have organized themselves in New York, under the title of the Lower California Company. And it is finally its object, after a brief glance at the geographical position and natural capacities of the peninsula, to explain the character of that grant, and the powers and purposes of the Company. In doing this, care will be taken that no exaggerations shall be made, and that such obvious facts alone be stated, as shall be due to the case and to the standing of the Company.

The geographical importance of Lower California will at once be seen by reference to the map. Springing boldly from the main land at 32 ° North latitude, it juts downward into the Pacific to the distance of six hundred miles, with an outer and inner line of lofty coast, abounding in grand harbors, and sentinelled by numerous islands. It constitutes, therefore, a natural fortress of incalculable strength, which

on its outer face domineers the vast commerce of the North-west coast, while its inner shore and islands overawe the richest part of Northern Mexico. This eastern shore, moreover, presides over that famous arm of the sea known as the Gulf of California, at the head of which comes in the mouth of that great river (Colorado) whose waters, rising far north in the interior of Utah, offer hundreds of miles of steam navigation to the internal trade of the United States, with a westward outlet for it to the sea. It would, therefore, be hardly possible to compass, much less to over-estimate, the geographical importance of Lower California to the western portion of the continent. In this point of view it has long been an object of great interest to those who have speculated upon the future destiny of North America; and the source, as well, for the last twenty years, of deep regret that it was not acquired by the United States Commissioners, at the time of the acquisition of Upper California, of which it is the natural appendage. The development of the precious metals along the whole line of the Pacific coast, the eager spring in that direction of trans-continental railways to meet the coming commerce of the East, and the still more marvellous indications (through the Chinese treaty, and otherwise) that the stifled populations of the Asian empires are on the point of transferring their waste millions to the whole mineral area of the North-West Coast, brings Lower California, as a prominent portion of that tempting region, forward, at this time, with a new and accumulating interest. In this connection, it will be well to observe by a reference to the annexed map, that the favorite southern route for a trans-Atlantic railway, projected to terminate at Guaymas, finds a natural depression across the peninsula of Lower California, which will make it the medium of the shortest and quickest passenger route from New York to San Francisco. This map will further show the mouth of the Colorado River, aptly termed by Lieutenant Beale, the "Mississippi of the West," and which was so highly estimated by him, as an artery of commerce, that, at the close of his survey of it in 1863, he declared that a war with France on the part

of the United States, would not be too high a price to prevent it from being seized and estranged from us in the then pending French experiment on Mexico. In his subsequent report to the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of November 5th, 1863, Lieutenant Beale says of this river: "I beg of you to remember that this river, (with its tributaries spread out like a fan), reaches for a thousand miles into the very bowels of our continent, and terminates in that long, placid sea which washes the shores of Sonora on one side, and the peninsula of Lower California on the other, for more than seven hundred and fifty miles. In fact, the Gulf of California is the mouth of the Colorado!" In view of the increased value which the future commerce of this great river is destined to give to the lands on both sides of the Gulf of California, Lieutenant Beale adds: "It is possible to buy up immense grants of land in both Sonora and Lower California. These grants are what are called floating grants, and it occurred to me to buy up these grants and locate them. It is true an individual would not, in making the purchase, buy with it the sovereignty, but the fact that the land was all owned by citizens of the United States might predispose Mexico to part with its sovereignty for a consideration of some commercial character which we could make."

In connection with these observations of Lieut. Beale, it is not improper to state that the Lower California Company, in addition to its acquisitions in the peninsula, have made arrangements to acquire large interests in Sonora, in order that they may be assimilated with the general property of the Company. In speaking of Lower California, in a letter of earlier date (Aug. 5th, 1863), also directed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Lieutenant Beale says:

"I am quite sure that I have not exaggerated the great value to our country of that long mountain ridge, which abounds in good harbors on both the Gulf coast and the Pacific, and is filled with mineral wealth of every description. I beg you will give this subject a few hours' consideration—valuable and abundantly occupied as your time is. I assure you this matter is worthy your attention. I desire

most particularly to call your attention to the fact that we have it in our power at this time, by purchase of Lower California and a very small portion of the opposite coast, to possess the *mouth of the Colorado River*, destined to be as important to us on the Pacific as the Mississippi to the Eastern States. * * * Lower California, as I have before written, possesses mines of incalculable extent and inestimable value, while its harbors are numerous, capacious, and secure."

The Lower California grant or concession, comprehends all that portion of Lower California, which is embraced within the parallels of 24° 20' and 31° north latitude, including both coasts of the peninsula; and it comprises altogether, the vast area of 46,800 square miles. Within this area, only scanty properties ever have been settled by the natives;* while the few and limited grants previously made within it by the Mexican Government, have been vacated for non-fulfilment, almost without exception, by a subsequent decree.

This grant was originally made to certain wealthy and influential American citizens in Upper California, through Jacob P. Leese, of San Francisco; but those parties having failed to fulfil its conditions, within the period prescribed to them, the Mexican Government, permitted the said grant to be transferred to the Lower California Company. This transfer was duly made at the Mexican Legation in Washington, on the 4th May, 1866, and the grant was then re-validated and extended, so that its original term should be renewed and run freshly from that date. This re-validation and extension was subsequently ratified at Mexico by President Juarez in the following 4th August, 1866. In evidence thereof, a duly authenticated copy of said grant, and memoranda of said transfer and conveyance, certified by the Mexican Minister, have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, of the United States, in order that the American Government may have official cognizance thereof.

* The present population of Lower California is estimated at 14,000, nearly all which is below the Southern line of the Company's grant. The upper boundary is likewise separated from the Northern border of the peninsula, inasmuch as the Mexican government did not wish the grant to directly impinge upon the territory of the United States.

By reference to the grant, a copy of which will be found elsewhere,* it will be seen that it confers upon the colonists of the Company *quasi* governmental powers, subject only to the general laws of Mexico. It likewise confers immediate citizenship upon the Company's colonists, exemption to those colonists from military services, remission of taxes upon wearing apparel, provisions, mining tools, and other of their imports—privileges which have never been exceeded for liberality, in any grant made by the Mexican government to foreign citizens. Such was the opinion of the Hon. Caleb Cushing, whom the Company legally consulted at the time of their acquisition of the grant, while the validity of the grant stands further certified to, by Hon. Robert J. Walker, who had been previously consulted in the premises. To their authority may be added that of the distinguished lawyers who are among the original members of the Company.

Upon the basis of this vast property, with its franchises and its privileges, the Company, through its Trustees, applied for and obtained in the winter of 1866-7, a perpetual charter from the State of New York, with an unlimited capital, which vests in the Trustees of the Company the power

“Of holding, leasing, and improving lands in Lower California, and of obtaining therefrom all minerals and other valuable substances, whether by working or mining, or disposing of privileges to work or mine, &c., * * * and to dispose of the proceeds of all such lands, mines, and works as it may deem proper, &c.” *

* * * “The said Company shall also have power to establish agencies for the purpose of procuring and forwarding to Lower California, emigrants and other persons, and for owning and managing such ships and vessels as it may deem necessary for that purpose; and to own and carry on such transportation on inland waters, as may be necessary for its purposes in Lower California; or for the purpose of encouraging regular means of communication between any part of the United States and any part of Lower California,” &c., &c.

* See Appendix.

Under this Charter the Company has fixed its capital stock at Thirty-five millions of dollars, which sum is inclusive of eight millions to be issued for the purchase of the Sonora grants. Upon this basis it now stands organized as follows :

President,

RICHARD SCHELL.

Governor and Superintendent,

GENL. JOHN A. LOGAN.

Treasurer,

WM. R. TRAVERS.

Directors,

C. K. GARRISON,

GEN. B. F. BUTLER,

AUGUST BELMONT,

WM. S. G. FARGO,

HON. JOHN A. GRISWOLD,

LEONARD W. JEROME,

WM. R. TRAVERS,

DAVID CRAWFORD,

HON. ROBT. MC.LANE,

FRANCIS MORRIS,

GEORGE WILKES.

Besides these eminent citizens, we find among the original and present members of the Company, the Hon. CALEB CUSHING, S. L. M. BARLOW, JOHN R. GARLAND, EDWARDS S. SANFORD, JOHN ANDERSON, BEN. HOLLADAY, FRANCIS MORRIS, JOHN W. FORNEY, H. C. STIMSON, A. WELCH, CHARLES GALLAGHER, GEORGE A. OSGOOD, JOHN MC. B. DAVISON, JACOB P. LEESE, H. C. GRAY, LEVI A. DOWLEY, CHARLES D. POSTON, &c., &c.

It may not be out of place, in connection with these names, to notice, that in addition to the great legal and mercantile experience they represent, they likewise combine most important forms of influence in the way of ocean steamships, overland expresses, telegraphy, financiering, general trade, and public station. Two of them,

it also may be said, have been ministers of the United States to China and to Mexico.

Lower California was made known to the civilized world in 1532. It was first heard of by the Spanish conquerors of Mexico, as the source of the pearls, emeralds, garnets, and rich specimens of gold and silver ores, which were among the spoils of Montezuma's capital ;* and Cortes, acting upon this belief, fitted out an expedition, consisting of two vessels, to explore it. The result of this enterprize was, that the peninsula was reported as an island, and named from the treasures of its waters, the *Isla de Perlas* ; while the gulf which washed its inner shore, was called the Sea of Cortes. The Peninsula subsequently received the name of California from the Jesuit Missionaries; and the gulf, after having been named by some navigators, the Vermillion Sea, from the peculiar crimson of portions of its waters, finally settled down into its present title, of the Gulf of California.

At the time of its discovery, Lower California was inhabited by a race of peaceful Indians who lived an easy life on the almost spontaneous products of the earth. They were easily managed by the Jesuits, who, in process of time established missions all over the peninsula, and taught the inhabitants the arts of agriculture. Finding that the precious metals were among them, the thrifty fathers amassed considerable wealth, and many an altar is to this day rich with the gold and silver of that early period. These missions were planted in almost every valley from Cape St. Lucas to the 32d parallel, and at the opening of the present century all were in a state of marked prosperity. The principal of them was that of Loreto, which is now the territorial capital of Lower California. The next was that of Comondu, situated at the head waters of the great Bay of Magdalena on the Pacific coast. San Javier was also a place of considerable note, while Mulégé, Santa Gertrudis, San Ignacio, San Borja, Santa Maria, Rosario and Santa Catalina, may also be mentioned among the thriving communities of the early time. These missions maintained from two

* Historical Summary of Lower California, by Alexander S. Taylor. See Appendix.

to five thousand Indians each, who with their families were employed by the Jesuits in cultivating land or herding stock. They lived in plenty. The climate enabled them to grow not only the most valuable grains, but also sugar, figs, oranges, dates, and other tropical productions; while of cotton, they always raised sufficient to supply their wants in clothes. We search in vain among the records of these people for accounts of those great drouths which are said to render the country incapable of culture. We find, on the contrary, that the fathers had a system of agriculture which was entirely reliable. They consulted with intelligence the characteristics of the country, and those very features which the impatient and the ignorant have reported as discouraging, were, turned to account and proven to be providential. The missions were usually planted on the hill sides so that they overlooked the valleys, and when the rains fell, contingent water was secured by a system of enormous dams of stone, which were projected from hill to hill quite across the valleys, so as to back up the water in artificial streams till the next rain fell. These rude works were as creditable to the Jesuits of Lower California as were the aqueducts of Egypt and of Rome to the Pharoahs and the Cæsars; and their ruins are to this day a rebuke to the present derogate condition of the territory. The truth is, that Lower California, instead of being worthless or even undesirable, has simply retrograded. Nevertheless, with all of its misfortunes, it is not to-day as desolate as the Roman Campagna, or as worthless as many of the once fertile districts of the Nile.

The revolution which overturned the authority of Spain expelled the Jesuits from Lower California, and the relaxed condition of affairs which followed, destroyed all the discipline of native labor. The Franciscan Friars came in after the retirement of the Jesuits, but they had not the governing faculty of the Order of Jesus, and the most thriving missions, consequently, soon lost their importance, and dwindled into insignificance. The political vicissitudes which followed account for the supervening desolation.

The climate of the peninsula of Lower California, is described by all travelers as being unsurpassed for its delicious softness, without being subject to any extremities of temperature. By the Hon. J. Ross Browne, it has been proclaimed to be, indisputably, the finest climate in the world. The present products of the territory, according to the official export list of 1857, are wine, hides, salt, cheese, sugar, dried meats, figs, raisins, dates, oranges, salted fish, Brazil wood, gold, silver and copper ores, gold and silver in marks and ounces, pearls and mother of pearl, &c. Portions of its lands have recently been found peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, opium, silk and cotton. The above official export list will of itself refute the alleged sterility of the country. It will be borne in mind, also, that this alledged barrenness is precisely the description we once had of the fertile centre of this continent under the name of the Great American Desert. The like was said of Upper California by the earlier pioneers; and the same of Chili and Peru, in which latter regions we were told discouragingly, it never rained. All of these countries, however, are now well filled with agricultural populations, and under the patient and encouraging hand of man, they blossom like the rose. Lower California will unquestionably range itself under the affirmative of the same problem; and there can be no doubt, that ample supplies of water can be had anywhere within it, at three or four feet below the surface. The letter of the Hon. CHAS. D. POSTON, U. S. Commissioner to China, may be usefully consulted on this subject.*

It is believed, that upon proper development, the mines of Lower California will not be found inferior to those of any other portions of the continent, while its copper and salt deposits are known to be among the richest in the world. Upon some of its islands the new and valuable kind of iron which is found in grains, and which is known to commerce as the titanite iron ore, has been discovered in abundance.

The principal of the present settlements are the Mission Comondú and Mulégé. The first of these is situated at the head waters of the

* See Letter of Mr. Poston to General Logan in the Appendix, and also of the Rev. Dr. Martin.

northwestern arm of the Bay of Magdalena, at the foot of a rocky cañon opening to the west, almost forty miles from the mouth of the harbor. Here there has for a long time been quite a settlement of American and English sailors, who chiefly occupy themselves in capturing whales, which resort there from the North Pacific at certain seasons, for the purpose of delivering their young. This trade has been pursued for about thirty years, and the proceeds of each year have been estimated at 200,000 gallons of oil.

The general fisheries of the peninsula are among its most valueable features. This article of its commerce ranges, as we have seen, from whales and seals to the pearl oyster; and in relation to the latter, the eastern or gulf coast of the peninsula has always been the great pearl fishery of past and present history. The prospects of a new mode of conducting this fishery by submarine steam vessels, instead of by native divers as heretofore, is likely to give it very great importance, and to prove highly remunerative in the article of mother of pearl alone, which has of late years become one of the most highly-prized elements of elegant ornament and furniture. Projects are already formed to utilize this and the other fisheries of the peninsula; and with the salt in such profusion as it is found in several of the islands, there is but little doubt the general fisheries of Lower California will compete favorably with any other known fisheries in the world. The great advantage of most of those productions and opportunities is, that they lie directly in the new high road of commerce; while the peninsula itself, affords the short cut by which the Southern inter-oceanic railway can reach the Pacific coast, and take up the China and the San Francisco trade. For the China trade especially, the peninsula is much more favorably situated than Upper California, as trade winds prevail which enable ordinary ships to bear across from Shanghai to Magdalena Bay with hardly a change of sails. For the purpose of a Chinese immigration this advantage would prove itself invaluable.

The geographical importance and characteristics of Lower California,

being thus briefly exhibited, and the title and powers of the Company succinctly shown, it becomes of interest to know in what way the Directors propose to turn this empire to account. They have, of course, many plans for the development and utilization of a territory of such various resources, but as all of its interests are to be subserved by colonization, the Company have first devoted themselves to the development of that important problem. The preliminary step toward this was taken by the Company, in the performance of a scientific reconnoissance or survey of the mainland and coast of the Peninsula in 1867. For the bulk of these duties, the Company, in the Fall of 1866, employed the Hon. J. Ross Browne, then United States Commissioner of Mines and Mining for the Far Western States, but since then appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to China. This gentleman, along with a party of experts, all under orders to make reports only to the Company, entered upon their duties in the latter part of 1866, at the southern boundary of the grant, and terminated them in March of the following year, by passing out over its northern boundary to San Diego, in Upper California. In connection with this territorial reconnoissance, Mr. Browne and two other agents of the Company, served upon the local Governor of Lower California a notice from the Supreme Government of Mexico, of the transfer to the Company of the grant, and also another paper, executed by the Government, called a notice or "order of possession." This order or notice, accompanied by a full copy of the grant, was at the same time published, for the more complete information of the Governor of Lower California, in the "Periodico Oficial," or official bulletin of the Mexican Government, under date of July 27th, 1866. In further connection with these movements, Mr. Browne, passing out from the main land at Magdalena Bay, embarked upon the U. S. Steamer Suwanee, Captain C. M. Scammon, of the coast survey, and secured, through the voluntary exertions of that officer, a reliable survey of the western coast of the Peninsula. This survey developed the remarkable fact, that the

longitude of the ocean coast of the peninsula had always been thrown a full degree too far to the west (while the eastern longitude remained unchanged), and, as this mistake showed, a large reduction of the territorial surface of the grant; the Company have appealed to the equity of the Mexican Government to make them due compensation elsewhere.

The next step toward colonizing the territories of the Company was the appointment by the Directors, of General John A. Logan, as Governor of colonization and General Superintendent of the affairs of the Company within the boundaries of the Peninsula. This appointment was made with the view of affording protection to the colonists from any roving bands, insubordinate to the Mexican Government; and likewise as an assurance to settlers from the United States, that their interests would always be under the immediate patronage of an experienced and vigilant authority.

The wisdom of these preliminary steps, but chiefly the timely procurement of the grant, have been singularly justified by subsequent events. It would almost seem as if the grant and charter of the Company had been specially devised to meet the new impulse which had just developed itself among the eastern nations, and which, under the fostering patronage of the Burlingame embassy, promises to transfer the waste millions of the Indian seas from one coast of the Pacific to the other, in the interest of the United States. In fact, the grant and charter of the Lower California Company appear to fit into the policy of the Chinese mission, and to provide most opportunely for this new movement of the human race. The liberal policy of the Company, in guaranteeing equal political, legal, social, and religious rights, to all settlers, of whatever race, squares exactly with the wants of China, and not only affords her a field where she may exhibit the intelligence and capacity of her people in fair competition with the European races, but furnishes her with a means, through those superior opportunities and privileges, of putting an end to the execrable Coolie trade. Her people who have indulged in emigration, even at the risk of being made

slaves, as in Cuba and other parts of the West Indies ; or of being denied even the poor privilege of an oath in court, as in Upper California, will henceforth prefer a land where labor is free and honorable, and where equal rights make every settler's life and property secure. The problem of state legislation, in regard to the social *status* of the Chinese within certain States of the United States, may thus also be equitably solved by the noblest process known to human reason, to wit : by the process of example, backed by the arguments of business competition. In addition to the operation of these moral considerations upon the mind of the Chinese government, the foreshadowed emigration has material prospects of not inferior importance. The descent of the Chinese upon the shores of Lower California will have the effect of translating millions of her poor subjects, who now earn but a few cents a day and pay no taxes, into prosperous colonists who will earn several dollars a day and buy largely of home products. China will thus, by one bound as it were, avail herself of the traditional policy of England, by creating outside colonies or dependencies upon her trade, and will thus avail herself of the benefits of a system, which required hundreds of years of European civilization to develope.

The opportunity afforded to China by the Company to do these things, presented, in itself, sufficient inducement to warrant her in pushing herself out among the family of nations ; and this opportunity, if improved to the extent it may be, will crown the mission of Mr. Burlingame with a large measure of success, even should his embassy meet with no recognition from the European powers. In this point of view, the European success of Mr. Burlingame's mission is not a matter of the first importance, either to China or the United States. The body of the problem which he guides, lies between the opposing shores of the Pacific Ocean, and it must be obvious to any shrewd observer, that the principal claims of his mission have already been accomplished in the treaty recently negotiated with the United States. That treaty comprehends and provides for social changes, which may result in a greater commercial revolution than the world has ever seen ; and it must, therefore,

be also obvious, that that very treaty, which thus far has elicited only the scorn of the English press, will become, under the contingency of any improper interference, an alliance, between China and the United States, for the freedom of trade in the Pacific, and on the Chinese coast.

That the Company thoroughly comprehend the whole philosophy of this situation, and are preparing themselves to act in true accord with it, would seem apparent from by the following correspondence, had with Mr. Browne, United States Minister to China, with Mr. Romero, Minister of Mexico to the United States, and Mr. Burlingame, Minister of China to the world. This correspondence will of itself preclude the necessity of any special detail of the purposes of the Company in regard to colonization. In that point of view it should be read with care.

MR. WILKES TO MR. BROWNE.

OFFICE OF THE LOWER CALIFORNIA CO.,
No. 19 William Street,
NEW YORK, June 8th, 1868.

HIS EXCELLENCY J. ROSS BROWNE,

Minister of the United States to China:

SIR,—The Lower California Company, holding, as you are aware, a grant from the Mexican Government, which entitles them to take up and to colonize the lands of Lower California, and operating under a Charter from the State of New York for the establishment of steamer lines, &c., have recently made arrangements for carrying out the purposes of said grant, by colonizing Chinese upon the coast and in the interior of Lower California; and also upon tracts of land in Sonora, the title to which has also been acquired by the Company.

The grant or concession held by the Company is, as you will perceive by the copy herewith enclosed, of a most liberal character. It covers 46,800 square miles, which is nearly the whole bulk of the Peninsula. It confers *quasi* governmental powers, similar to those enjoyed by the Hudson's Bay and East India Companies; and it guarantees to all the Company's colonists, *without regard to race or color*, all the political and religious rights which enure to Mexican citizens, as soon as such colonists shall establish themselves upon Mexican soil, *under the authority of the Company*.

By the 9th section of the grant, you will perceive that the liberty of religious worship is especially guaranteed to the colonists. By the 10th section, they are empowered to establish Municipalities, elect their own authorities, levy local taxes, and perform all other acts pertaining to political organizations, upon simply giving information of their intentions to the Political Chief of the Territory. By the 12th section, all wearing apparel, iron tools, provisions, and things necessary to preserve life, are exempted from duty for *ten years*. By

the 13th section, the colonists are in like manner exempted from "all classes of imports and taxes," except the "municipal contributions," which they may themselves establish. And by the 14th section, they are exempted from service in the national army for *five years*.

These franchises were all that were desired by the Company to enable them to establish such colonies as would develop the fishing, agricultural and mining resources of Lower California to their utmost extent.

Thus authorized, the Company have, on their part, empowered, by letters patent, bearing the seal of the Company, the Hon. Charles D. Poston, Commissioner of Agriculture from the United States to China, to contract, in the name of the Company, with any persons or public officers in China, and if need be with the Government of China, for ten thousand or more of Chinese colonists, to be landed upon the coast of Lower California. And he is further authorized to convey to said colonists, such lands as they may require, *in alternate plots or sections*, anywhere within the boundaries of said grant they may select, or upon any of the Company's lands in Sonora; all of said lands to be conferred upon said colonists at the same rate (with but a fraction added to cover expenses of location) as paid by the Company for the same, to Mexico.

The Company further guarantees, in addition to this virtual gift of the land on their part, all the agricultural, mining and fishing privileges (including the privilege of the pearl fisheries), and all the political and religious rights which enure under their grant and charter, to the most favored of their colonists.

The Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture, aforesaid, will soon sail for China, and the Company having thus empowered him, feel it to be due to your Excellency's high position to lay their purposes before you in advance, in order that you may be fully apprised of their good faith, in case the transactions of the Company in China shall be brought to your personal or official observation.

In this connection, the undersigned begs leave to add, that he has laid the grant and charter of the Company, and likewise the purposes of the Company in regard to Chinese colonization, before the Hon. Anson Burlingame, the Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Emperor of China to the World, and has the gratification to state, that Mr. Burlingame, recognizing the plan of the Company to be broad and liberal, and as one that will not only destroy the infamous coolie system, but give to the Chinese people an opportunity to compete, upon equal terms with the European races, in the problem of self-government, has expressed for the objects set forth by the Company, his cordial approbation.

Hoping that you, also, may see in the proposed colonization upon the Pacific coast of industrious and intelligent Asiatics, an equal advantage to the United States, through the creation of new and contiguous markets for American products.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your Excellency's most obedient servant,

GEORGE WILKES,

Director, &c., Lower California Company.

REPLY OF MR. BROWNE.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1868.

GEORGE WILKES, Esq.,

Director Lower California Co., &c.:

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your communication of yesterday, on the subject of colonizing Chinese emigrants upon the property of your Company, I have great pleasure in stating—

That, although the property you have obtained by grant from the Mexican Government is not attractive to American or European emigrants, on account of its inferiority, as an agricultural country, to Upper California and the adjacent territories, as well as because there is a great amount of unoccupied land open to settlement in our Western and Southern country,—it is, in my opinion, admirably adapted to the colonization of Asiatics, both from the convenience of its locality, which gives the best facility for landing emigrants from China, and for the readiness with which they can become self-sustaining by the product of the fisheries; and for the mining and shipment of copper and other ores, which will find a ready market in San Francisco. The safe anchorage at Magdalena Bay, and the practicability of obtaining fresh water by digging wells in the surrounding lands and adjacent islands, would indicate that, as the proper place for commencing a settlement.

The climate is so mild that not the least apprehension may be had about the health of newly-arrived emigrants. In the vicinity are small portions of land which may, by irrigation from wells, be made to produce vegetables, grain, fruits, grapes, sugar-cane, cotton, and almost any other production of the temperate zone. The fisheries around the bays, harbors, lagoons, and coasts of this Peninsula will afford an exhaustless source of subsistence to the patient and skillful Chinese. Whales seek these mild waters for calving, and the pearl oysters abound near the shores.

The Chinese will make industrious, frugal and thrifty colonists, and being accustomed to a scale of wages at home not exceeding ten cents per day, will eagerly seek a country which offers a better reward for their labor.

In China, hundreds of thousands never set foot on land, and own none to cultivate. It may, therefore, be reasonably considered that the opportunity of acquiring lands, mines, and fisheries, so liberally offered by your Company, will speedily induce as large an influx of colonists as it would be prudent to encourage.

The right of citizenship, freedom from taxes and duties, exemption from military service, and opportunity to transplant an ancient civilization to the only unoccupied part of the Pacific coast, are advantages which will not be overlooked by these intelligent and sagacious people.

With an earnest desire to aid, in any proper manner, your laudable design to colonize this otherwise valueless territory,

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. ROSS BROWNE.

MR. WILKES TO MR. ROMERO.

WASHINGTON, 18th June, 1868.

HON. M. ROMERO,

Minister, &c., &c., &c.:

SIR,—I am requested by the Board of Directors of the Lower California Company to lay before Your Excellency, for the information of your Government, the enclosed correspondence with His Excellency J. Ross Browne, Minister from the United States to China, in relation to the manner in which the Company propose to colonize the peninsula of Lower California and to develop the natural resources of the same, as is required by the Mexican government under its grant or contract with Jacob P. Leese, bearing date March 30th, 1864.

Your Excellency will perceive by this correspondence, that it is the intention of the Company to inaugurate their system of implanting colonists upon the uninhabited lands of Lower California with an importation of Chinese laborers

and will also perceive that it is their further intention to loyally observe, in all their contracts and dealings with said colonists, the liberal and beneficent spirit of the Mexican constitution, as reflected through the 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, and 14th sections of said grant, in said correspondence referred to. These generous provisions, so different from the hard terms upon which Spain receives this same class of colonists in Cuba, cannot but present to the world a noble contrast in favor of the enlightened policy of Mexico. Hoping that this proposed influx upon the idle lands of Lower California of intelligent, frugal, industrious, and law-abiding people under such regulations as the Company have prescribed, and in faithful subordination to the laws of Mexico, may meet with the approbation of Yqur Excellency and Your Excellency's Government, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

GEO. WILKES, Director, &c.

The above letter was sent to Mr. Romero, at Washington, at a time when he was absent from his Legation, and it did not consequently receive an immediate reply. Upon being subsequently spoken to upon the subject matter, by the writer of it, Mr. Romero expressed his cordial approbation of the colonizing programme of the Company, and stated his readiness to give an approval of the same in writing. It so happened, however, that the great amount of business which pressed upon Mr. Romero during his brief stay in the United States, in June, and July last, diverted his attention from this promise until the very morning of his departure from New York (July 18th), for Vera Cruz. It was at a late hour on that morning, and just as Mr. Romero was about leaving his hotel for the steamer, that he hastily made the following answer. It is inserted here merely to show that the proposed Asiatic emigration will undoubtedly be favored and promoted by the Mexican Governments as well as by the United States and Chinese Governments.

REPLY OF MR. ROMERO.

NEW YORK, July 16th, 1868.

GEORGE WILKES, Esq.,

New York City:

MY DEAR SIR:—As you have expressed a desire that I will give you my views on the Chinese Colonization in Mexico, and more particularly in Lower California, I have no hesitancy in saying that I think favorably of it, since Mexico needs colonization as much as anything else, and I believe it difficult to have emigrants from a homogeneous race.

I am, sir, in great haste, very truly and respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. ROMERO.

MR. CALEB CUSHING TO MR. BURLINGAME.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1868.

SIR:—I address you, at the request, and in behalf, of the Lower California Company.

Oral information has already, communicated to you, touching the rights, been the purposes, and the plans of this Company; and the object of the present communication is to submit the same formally and in writing for your approbation.

The Company hold a colonization concession from the Mexican Government of a large part of the Mexican territory of Lower California.

They conceive that their concession affords a most auspicious opportunity for free emigration and settlement on the part of the Chinese, in a country of healthful climate and of great mineral and other resources, where they may form themselves into self-governing municipal corporations, acquire land, and engage in productive industrial enterprises, under the safeguard and protection of the laws of the Mexican Republic.

The Company are assured that this plan will have the approval of the Mexican Government, in proof of which the accompanying correspondence is laid before you.

In the expectation that the plan will prove acceptable also to the Chinese Government, measures have been taken by the Company to promote and facilitate the transit of settlers from China to Lower California.

Your Excellency's approval of the plan is now solicited, in the confidence that it is in perfect consonance with other objects of your high and important mission, and that it offers signal advantages to all persons in China, who may desire to emigrate to America.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

C. CUSHING.

His Excellency ANSON BURLINGAME.

MR. BURLINGAME TO MR. CUSHING.

BOSTON, August 25th, 1868.

SIR:—I have received your letter of the 20th ult., addressed in behalf of the Lower California Company.

You perceive that the treaty, recently concluded between the Chinese Government and that of the United States, while recognizing the voluntary emigration of Chinese to other countries, contemplates their personal security in the United States, in return for the security of Americans in China. I cannot allow myself to doubt that the principles of reciprocal confidence and respect, and of international justice and faith, which the provisions of the treaty consecrate as between China and the United States, will be accepted by other Powers, in my negotiations with them, and thus become the public law of Europe and America. And the letter of the distinguished Mexican Minister, Mr. Romero, shows that the same principles are spontaneously admitted as the basis of the foreign policy of the liberal and enlightened President of the Mexican Republic.

I hesitate not, therefore, to express my personal approbation of the plan of the Lower California Company for promoting and facilitating the settlement of Chinese emigrants in Lower California; and I venture to assume, in view of

the peculiar advantages of municipal self-government and unchallenged equality of right which such emigrants will enjoy there, that the plan will prove agreeable to the Imperial Government.

ANSON BURLINGAME.

The Hon. CALEB CUSHING.

The foregoing correspondence, indicates that the destiny of the Lower California portion of that coast is clearly and forcibly foreseen. A glance at the map will show that the whole peninsula of Lower California is being rapidly surrounded, on every side, by the symptoms of a mighty progress, and that its mere geographical position alone will not long exempt it from performing a distinguished part in the westward future of this continent. This being the case, and without considering the questions of its agricultural capacity, its wondrous climate, its facilities for Asiatic settlement, or for the cultivation of opium, silk, and other Oriental products, it is only necessary, at present, for all reasonably practical purposes, to inquire whether the interests of the peninsula are entrusted to hands in the Lower California Company, which can utilize every feature of its value, and whether the title and the programme of that Company are sufficiently liberal and comprehensive to warrant public confidence. It is but necessary, in reply to this, to refer again to the Mexican grant and American charter, and likewise to the endorsement which the programme of the Company has met with from the highest diplomatic functionaries of Mexico, China, and the United States. This endorsement has been given on the part of Mexico, by the Hon. M. Romero, formerly Minister to the United States, but now Mexican Secretary of the Treasury; on the part of the United States, by Hon. J. Ross Browne, Minister of the United States to China; and on the part of China by Hon. Anson Burlingame, Minister Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary from the Celestial Empire to the world. When, to this endorsement, it is added that the Company comprises in its list of members and directors some of the most distinguished lawyers and publicists of America, it may be said the last evidence has been given, not only of the title of the Company, but of the substantial

prospects of their project. With the good will, therefore, not to say the active co-operation of the diplomatic functionaries above named, in promoting the population of and the development of new markets upon the Western coast of the Pacific, and with the direct aid of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture to China, as the Company's Asiatic Agent of Colonization, no preliminary effort or guarantee seems to have been overlooked to insure the Company's success.

APPENDIX.

CHINESE SETTLEMENT IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

BY REV. DR. MARTIN.

The Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Martin—well known as a missionary in China, and as a popular lecturer in California and the Atlantic States upon the subject of the immediate future of the American and Asiatic coasts of the Pacific—a man of profound thought and great experience—writes as follows :

NOVEMBER 20, 1868.

SECRETARY LOWER CALIFORNIA CO.,

Dear Sir,—Your favor is at hand, requesting me "to peruse the enclosed pamphlet on Lower California, and to communicate to you my opinion on the resources of that territory, and the plans of the Lower California Company of colonizing with Asiatics. Also, especially to give my views upon the best steps for the Company to take in Christianising such colonists; the building at once of churches, Sabbath-schools, and the editing of a local religious and literary journal."

Save for grape culture, which in the Foot Hills where it is most successful, and requires no water, the agricultural resources of the Peninsula depend evidently upon irrigation. Even the alkali soils of Nevada, covered only with sage brush, will yield under irrigation one hundred bushels of barley to the acre. This is a tested fact. With artesian wells, and such use as can be made of mountain streams, under the influence of growth in the atmosphere of that coast, no doubt a cultivation like that which the Mormons have secured, in somewhat similar circumstances in Utah, could be attained.

The resources of Lower California, however, are to be found chiefly in its mountains and waters. The compensation of the Pacific is, that, where there are not rich alluvious, there are rich deposits of mineral wealth.

The Rocky Mountain system, from Cape Horn to the Arctic, is true to this law of compensation. Where there are no rivers, and where the basins of large streams like the Upper Columbia and Upper Colorado and Missouri have never been hemmed in long enough by mountain barriers to secure deep alluvial deposits, there uniformly are unbounded mineral resources. The very upheaval of these high basins and mountain elevations, necessary to the metamorphism of the rocks in their mineral formations, necessarily involves destitution of alluvious; whilst, with irrigation, undoubted agricultural products would result; a large and well-managed capital, employed in developing the mineral

resources of the peninsula, with sufficient irrigation for agricultural and horticultural supplies, would be the most fertile of results.

Mining on the Pacific has been suffering from adventitious causes—costly labor, costly transportation, small and badly-managed capital and stock-jobbing. Legitimate mining, such as is done in Europe, hardly exists on the Pacific. And yet the Rocky Mountain system—comprising the Andes, Cordilleras, Rocky proper, Sierra Nevada, and Coast ranges—are the embowelment of the richest treasures of the globe. That Lower California would pay well-directed capital at one-quarter the present cost of labor, at which Asiatics could be employed is not even problematical.

The Chinaman is the ox of the Pacific—patient, enduring, tractable, and reliable as no other laborer—quick to discern, never failing to obey the directions given or the manner of performance. These people can all read, are accessible to Christian effort, and, like all the races of the Pacific, most ready to embrace the Christian religion. The idol temples in China are now closed, and, by an edict of the Emperor, *forever*. Four thousand regenerated souls are the results of a few short years of Christian effort. The results of Christian civilization and Yankee progress are now attracting the Asiatics generally, and Chinese in particular, through their representative thousands in our country, as the Irish and other peoples of Europe are attracted by their representatives in this country. Millions of Chinese laborers are now upon our soil, and the mission work of American Churches will soon, by necessity, be transferred to our own soil.

No doubt the Company can offer inducements to Evangelical bodies to undertake the Christianizing of their colonists. Well directed appliances have already by actual experiment been tested in China and California. My judgment is that, either or all the denominations which have prepared for this work among that people would, with such encouragement as the interests of the Company would warrant, be willing to enter upon all the labor of evangelization.

Yours, very truly,

WM. M. MARTIN.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.

By ALEXANDER S. TAYLOR,

Author of the "Bibliografia Californica entre 1554-1867," "The Indianology of California," etc.; Hon. Mem. of the California Academy of Sciences, and of the Mercantile Library of San Francisco.

There is no such thing in existence as a present and past history of the California Peninsula, which may be said to have been the mother of the State of California. The missionary histories prior to 1700 are well as far as they go, but are full of omissions, mistakes, grave errors of fact, and innumerable errors of type, all of which have been copied in every publication issued down to the present day, and making "confusion worse confounded." This little work is not designed as a serious history, the printed materials for which would take years to digest and arrange, and the consulting of immense numbers of manuscripts in California, Mexico, and Spain, kept secret, from government motives, which alone would occupy a lifetime. The sketch is intended as an historical *précis*, or procession of events, from the past to the present times, which has never been made before—a skeleton guide collated, compared, and deraigned from the most authentic and reliable sources, and the chapters and materials are compiled and arranged in a manner, we hope, convenient and simple, the plan of which has never been attempted before in any work relating to the Pacific Coast. It will thus, we flatter ourselves, be found useful to the immigrant, the merchant, the seaman, and navigator, the naturalist, the journalist, the traveler, the statesman, the historian,

the miner, the manufacturer, and the speculator, and, we may add, it is made from the study of long years of California life.

Having been pressed, as it were, into a remote corner of the world for over three centuries, the progress of events induced by the discovery of gold in 1848 has brought thousands of ships and millions of men in sight of the peninsular shores for the last twenty years; yet that immense country is still empty—a mere frame without a picture. But the rapid completion of railroad communications across the continent, with hourly telegrams, the steamer lines now securely connecting between Cape Horn and the Oregon, the opening in 1867 of the steamer routes to Australia and China, and the institution of legalized railroad corporations to connect the Gulf of California with the Bay of San Francisco and the Gulf of Mexico, will very soon draw, voluntary or not, the California peninsula within the periphery of events, big with the fate of the future States, commonwealths, nations, and empires of the great ocean which the Divine Father of All seems ordaining for the immediate future.

FIRST MENTION AND NAME OF CALIFORNIA.

After the subjugation of the empire at Montezuma by Ferdinand Cortez, in 1522, pearls, emeralds, turquoises, garnets, and particular specimens of gold, silver, and copper, fell to the lot of the conquerors, among much other spoils of treasure. The courtiers of the Aztec emperor informed the Spaniards that these treasures came from the countries and coasts of the ocean, a great way to the west and northwest of the capital. The King of Michoacan and the caciques of his province of Colima called this country of treasures *Ciguatan*, a name adopted by the conquerors until they first discovered the shores of the gulf below 27°, when it often went by the name of *Santiago*, from a place on the coast of Tehuantepec, where Cortez dispatched his first expedition of 1532. It was, after 1532, called *Santa Cruz*, from the bay where anchored Ximenez, the first European who was certainly known to have landed on the peninsula. At this time it also obtained the name of *Islas de Perlas*, from the accounts and specimens brought to Cortez by the companions of Ximenez. It was then often called the *Islas Amazonas*, from a fable current in Mexico of a nation of female warriors in these parts, and also bay, or gulf, or country “de Bellenas,” or whales. After the visit of Cortez in 1535, it first acquired the name of *California*, or the *Islas de California*. After the death of Cortez it often went by the name of *Islas Carolinas*, from the Emperor Charles V., or from Charles the Second of Spain, under which term it is set down in many old maps and charts, and as late as that of Anson in 1740. After the Jesuit settlement of 1690, the name of *California* became more and more confirmed, until, on the publication of the Jesuit Histories after 1750, it became permanently recognized in history, navigation, and geography under that title. After the settlements of San Diego and Monterey of 1770, the lower portions began to be styled *California Peninsular*, *California Antigua*, or *Vieja*, and *Baja California*, and the country beyond the Gila junction of the Colorado and its parallel to the ocean, as *Nueva California*, *California Norte*, and the *Alta California*. It was not till the American conquest of 1846 that the name of the peninsula was confirmed in commerce as *Lower California*, and the northern countries as *Upper California*, by which terms they are now more fully known in politics and letters than the Spanish titles, leaving out the political divisions of this last, forming subsequent to 1846 what is now known as the Pacific domain of the United States of America.

THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA—ITS TITLES.

This great arm of the Pacific, which penetrates the American continent deeper than any other in the New World, runs from near 23° to that of 31° 30', or a length of say 600 geographical miles, to where it receives the waters of the Colorado of the West. It acquired its name of the *Gulfo de Cortez*, or *Mar de Cortez*,

from the great captain, who visited it in 1537. Its other names of *Mar Vermiglion*, *Mar Rojo*, and *Mar Vermijo*, seem to have been first applied in 1537-1540, after the explorations of Ulloa and Alarcon, from the reddish color of its waters, and the accounts given of its shores by Nuno de Guzman and his officers, the first conquerors of Sinaloa. * * * The Gulf of California bathes the entire lengths of the eastern shores of Lower California and of the western boundaries of the States of Sinaloa and Sonora, until these lines are absorbed by the waters of the Colorado; that is, its shore line is 1,200 miles in length. In its northern parts it is full of sand-bars, shoals, hidden rocks, shallow soundings, and dangerous currents, while its southern portions contain the finest harbors, bays, and anchorages, with the safest navigation for the major portion of the year. Its breadth ranges all the way from twenty miles at its head to 250 miles at its entrance between Cape San Lucas and the port of Mazatlan.

ITS OCEAN LINES, COASTS, AND NORTHERN LIMITS.

From Cape San Lucas, in a little below 23° , the ocean coast carries a general northwest direction for the distance of, say, 700 geographical miles to a parallel line one marine league from the southernmost point of the Bay of San Diego, near a place called Tia Juana, according to the Mexican treaty of 1848. To identify this line beyond dispute, a marble monument was erected by the boundary commissioners of the United States and Mexico in 1850, opposite the Coronada Islets, and which monument is situated in a fraction over $32^{\circ} 31'$ of latitude, and $117^{\circ} 06'$ longitude of Greenwich. The ocean shores run at least 100 miles farther north than those of the extreme head of the gulf. This section of the peninsula, for 50 nautical leagues on the sea-coast below the boundary, is one of the finest districts for health, climate, and fertility, the climate particularly being one of the most uniform and delightful in the world.

THE ISLANDS OF THE OCEAN AND GULF COASTS.

The first island on the Pacific, after passing Cape San Lucas, is that of Santa Margarita, which is 22 miles in length and 5 to 10 miles in breadth, according to De Fleury's map of 1864. According to Payot's map, 1863, there are several unnamed islands in the bay of Magdalena, of which Margarita forms its southern defence, not at all inserted in De Fleury's map of 1864, nor is there any description of these either in Belcher or Findley. In fact, this part of the coast has never been accurately located—a crying evil, as one steamer and several vessels have been lost or greatly damaged in these parts since 1850. The small island of Cresciente is within sight of Margarita to the northeast, and only two or three miles from the mainland.

About 280 miles above Margarita is the island of Natividad, some four miles long and two broad. This, with the island of Cedros, form the southwest defences of the bay of Sebastian Viscaïno, so called from that navigator's anchorage here in 1602. Cedros is some 25 miles long by five in breadth; to the west of it are the small islets of San Benito. Going up the coast, no other important islands are met with till that of San Geronimo is reached, 140 miles from Cedros, and situated opposite the Mission of La Rosario, and which is only four or five miles in length. The last island met with after Geronimo is Cenizas, near the bay of San Quentin, which is only two or three miles in length.

The island of Guadalupe, nearly due west from Cedros, and 120 miles from the coast in lat. $28^{\circ} 45'$, is also included in the territory of Lower California. The position of this island was definitely fixed by Admiral Du Petit Thouars in November, 1837, though it was approximately located on several old Spanish and other charts even prior to 1820; it is only a mass of rocks some twenty miles in circumference, and has often been visited since 1850 by California otter-hunters and whalers.

Going from Cape San Lucas up the Gulf, about 100 miles north, the first island of the gulf is that of Ceralbo (or White Hills), some 12 miles in length, and atated to contain copper mines of great value. The second is Espiritu Santo, about six miles long, containing also very rich copper-mines. This last island blocks the mouth of the bay of La Paz, which runs southeast for some 20 miles, in the western corners of which is the minor bay called Pichilingue, containing the small island of San Juan Nepoceno. The third island is the small one of San Francisco, in sight of which is the fourth, known as San José, and some twelve miles long. The fifth island is called Santa Catalina, and within five or six miles of it is the sixth, called Montserrat; these two are about ten miles in circumference each. The seventh island is the celebrated one of Carmen, which contains beyond all dispute the richest, most peculiar, and most accessible salt-mine in the whole world, and entirely inexhaustible. The Jesuits, about 1730, asked from the viceroy a grant of this mine in perpetuity, from which they would maintain their California establishments free of cost to the king's treasury. Carmen Island is about 25 miles long by six broad, and is within a few hours' sail of the old town of Loreto. Five or six miles beyond it is the eighth island, called Coronados, of a few miles' extent. Farther up from Carmen some 30 miles is the ninth island, San Idefonso, and within two or three hours' sail, that of Santa Isabel, the tenth, at the mouth of Moleje Bay: both of these, with three or four others in the bay aforesaid, are only a few miles in extent. The three islands called Galapagos, 30 miles above Moleje, are the eleventh, and are also only of a few miles' extent; the Gallapagos are some 25 miles in front and to the west of Tortugas island, which is in midchannel and within sight of the port of Guaymas on the Sonora coast: this island may be set down for the Sonora coast, and, it is said, has an extinct volcano on it. The thirteenth island is Trinidad, and the fourteenth San Bernabé, both some twenty miles in circumference and about forty miles above the Gallapagos. The fifteenth are the Sal Si Pudes, three small islands, within sight of two others, known as Las Animas and Raza, which together form an archipelago very dangerous for their impetuous currents. To the west of Las Animas there are a number of small islands close to the mainland, which are not well known by name in geography. Between mainland and these, to the eastward, is the Canal de Ballenas, or Whales, which divides off the sixteenth, or great island of Angel de la Guarda, 50 miles in length and about 15 in breadth. Northward of Angel, some fifty miles in the bay of San Felipe de Jesus, is the rocky islet or farallon of Santa Felicia. Twenty miles farther northeast is the seventeenth island, called San Eugenio, about seven miles around, and sometimes called Farallon de San Eugenio, from a rocky islet close by, off the southern coast of which are some extremely dangerous sunken rocks and ledges. Immediately north of San Eugenio, at the narrowest part of the gulf, are the eighteenth islands, known as Las Reyes, which block the entrance of the Colorado and gulf. Above these last are a number of large flat islands, formed by the shores of the river and gulf, which are enclosed within the banks of the river, and a regular network of similar formations is nearly to the junction of the Gila, and which all belong to Mexican territory.

Coming down the gulf from the river on the *west* shore of Sonora, or the *eastern* waters of the gulf, is first the small island of Patos, which is some 130 miles south-east of San Eugenio. A narrow strait divides this from the large island of Tiburon, some twenty miles long and ten broad, and which can be seen from above the city of Hermosillo in clear weather. Below Tiburon, some 25 miles, in San Pedro Martyr Island, and 30 miles farther south, is that of San Marco, a few miles north of Guaymas, the bay of which port has several small islets. To the south of Guaymas, 50 miles, is the small island of Lobos. At the mouth of the River Sinaloa are five or six small islands, among the principal of which is San Ignacio and Macapula. Below the mouth of the River Culiacan are several long, low islands along the coast, which are, however, very little known in nav-

igation or commerce. To the south of these last, to the port of Mazatlan, the coast is generally clean, with open aspects; seaward at the mouth of the gulf, where the ocean swells, in the hurricane months, beat with immense surfs and rollers of overwhelming force. After the stormy season has passed, the navigation of the gulf is one of the safest and most delightful in any sea, for more than eight months of the year. But the above-named islands of the eastern waters belong in no way to Lower California, but pertain entirely to Sinaloa and Sonora.

All this immense stretch and lines of 1,200 miles of gulf coast and 700 miles of ocean shores, with their islands, are *entirely unfixed hydrographically*, either in books, charts, or maps, except a few points by Spanish navigators, between 1770 and 1800, by the English and French, between 1824 and 1850, and by Americans, between 1846 and 1866, the most accurate of which are those of Admiral Belcher in 1839, confined, however, only to four or five localities on the ocean coast. With the wealth of minerals, fisheries, agriculture, and commerce, which is opening on these wonderful territories, and the immense amount of shipping which sails daily within sight of its sea lines, the scientific survey of them by competent persons is loudly called for by the principal maritime powers of the world: probably it could be better done by a joint co-mission of hydrographists of the great naval powers. There is not an island in all those we have mentioned, in the gulf or in the Pacific, except Santa Margarita, Cedros, and Guadalupe, whose true positions or superficial dimensions are known in navigation, geography, or history, and only a few of them are inhabited, and then only by a few fishermen. If all these islands, which contain immense resources in excellent harbors, in minerals, in fisheries, and in pearl-oyster banks, were joined together, they would make a district of country 100 miles long by 80 miles broad, and at a rough estimate they would make one-fifteenth of the superficies of the peninsula.

THE HARBORS, BAYS, AND PORTS OF THE PENINSULA.

Coming from San Diego to the south on the Pacific, the best known harbors are:

First. The Bay of Todos Santos, near which is the well-known locality, called the Sausal de Comacho, where salt has been procured in abundance since 1855. It makes a fine harbor for vessels under 400 tons, and is now often resorted to by whalers and others. A grant of great extent covers the lands of this bay claimed by José Y. Limantour.

Second. To the southward, about 100 miles, is the fine bay and port of San Quintín, sometimes called in maps and charts San Francisco, and also Bay of the Eleven Thousand Virgins of Cologne; San Quintín is the term now generally known in navigation. The apex of the bay at the north has valuable salinas or salt-beds, which have been worked since 1853, and the salt from its superior quality is well known in the San Francisco markets. A large grant of land is also laid down here as belonging to Limantour.

Third. To the southward, some 130 miles, is the great bay of Sebastian Viscaíno, made by Cedros and Natividad Islands; its western aspects are entirely open to the west for one-half of its length. It has a small arm at its northern apex, called Pescado Blanca, where is a valuable salt-bed, in the vicinity of which is the grant of Mr. Millatowitch, a well-known Russian citizen of California. Several extensive lagoons make into the land, according to Payot's map, which are laid down in no other map. A third grant, some 60 miles long and 20 broad, covering all the neighboring lands of the bay, is also here claimed by Limantour. Valuable salinas are found all along the shores of this bay, which was discovered by Viscaíno in 1602, though on many maps it is put down as the Bay of San Francisco and also Saint Sebastian; on others, the Bay of Magdalena is located here.

Fourth. Some ten miles below Natividad Island is the small bay of San Bartholomew, often called Turtle Bay, which contains valuable fisheries of turtle, used for the supply of the San Francisco market.

Fifth. One hundred miles below San Bart's, after doubling Point Abrejos, is Ballenas Bay, which in 27° runs into the land for twenty miles, and is the resort of innumerable whales in the calving season, and from which hundreds of tons of oil have been shipped to San Francisco and the East since 1853.

Sixth. One hundred and fifty miles below Ballenas opens up the Great Gulf or Bay of La Magdalena, discovered by Cabrillo in 1542, rediscovered by Viscaino in 1602, and found from the descriptions of this last by the Jesuit Father Guillen in 1719. It is often mentioned by Spanish navigators, and is one of the most extensive on the west coast of America, but was not known properly in navigation till Admiral Belcher's visit of 1839. The bay forms into a great many ramifications and arms, and is about fifty miles in extreme length, with several low, sandy islands, as well as rocky ones; its breadth ranges all the way from five to twenty miles. For the last fifty years it has been the resort of American whalers, sealers, and other hunters, and since 1854 regular establishments of this class from California have aggregated on its shores until quite a settlement is now formed. It is also much resorted to by Chinamen from San Francisco for gathering the mollusk called *aulon*, the meat of which is so much esteemed by the wealthy people of China.

Seventh. Some fifty miles below Magdalena the small bay of Todos Santos Mission is reached, near which are some of the most fertile spots of the peninsula.

Eighth. About thirty-five miles farther (south), at the extremity of Lower California, Cape San Lucas, the most celebrated promontory on the west coast of America, is reached. And here we begin to turn north and east up the grand portals of the Gulf of California, of whose best harbors, ports, and bays, we shall now make such detail as is warranted from what has been noted of them, not a single one of which, however, has been properly surveyed.

Ninth. The first is the roadstead of the old Mission of San José, often called San José del Cabo or of the Cape, from its proximity to Cape San Lucas, and appears to be the same as the Bay of San Bernarbé or Porto Seguro of old charts; from the cape it is distant some twenty miles near the mouth of the small river or arroyo of San José. This is a frequent stopping-place for whalers and the schooners running from Guaymas, Mazatlan, San Francisco, and San Blas, and a considerable quantity of fertile land is found in its vicinity.

Tenth. Eighty miles above San José is the well-known bay of La Paz, which penetrates the land to the south some twenty-five miles from Espiritu Santo Island, having a varying breadth of from six to ten miles. This is one of the safest and finest bays and harbors in the two Californias, and has been known in navigation and history for 350 years. It has been celebrated all this time for the abundance of pearl-oysters, and has produced pearls among the most valued gems of the jeweller and lapidary, and prized in the regalia of kings, emperors, and princes. It was the centre of operations of the American naval and military forces in 1846 to 1848, and is now the depot for the Mexican coast line of steamers from San Francisco. Since 1830 it has been the capital of Lower California, where all government operations centre.

Tenth. The next harbor is the small one of the old Presidio of Loretto, which has been known since 1700. It is formed by the Coronado and Carmen Islands, and makes a fine anchorage in ordinary seasons; in its vicinity the pearl-oyster was formerly found in the greatest abundance.

Eleventh. The next harbor north of Loretto of value is that of Moleje, so called from an Indian camp found there by the Jesuits before 1730. It is about 20 miles deep by an average of five, and is considered the best in the gulf after La Paz. It is famous for the extent of its pearl-oyster beds, and was resorted to by the divers from the Sinaloa coast in the time of Cortez.

Twelfth. Above Moleje the coast of the peninsula abounds in small harbors,

none of which are frequented or much better known than in the time of Father Consau's voyage of 1746, the country having very few inhabitants above Moleje. The large bay of Los Angeles, 180 miles above Moleje, capable as is said of holding hundreds of small vessels, has been frequently resorted to within the last ten years, and its waters and those of Angel Island abound in a peculiar species of whale and rich banks of pearl-oysters. Copper, sulphur, and argentiferous lead minerals are said to be very abundant in the country around its shores, as intimated by Consag in 1746.

Thirteenth. Above this bay of Los Angeles, some 160 miles, is the bay and port of San Felipe Jesus, which has been established since 1858, principally by the exertions of Mr. Willatowich, who has here another grant of land. This is described as a fine little harbor, and has been used by American vessels bound to the Colorado, and for communications overland to the bay of San Quintin on the ocean coast, and for trading with the Indian tribes in the country around the peninsular head of the gulf. It was formerly, with that of Los Angeles, used by the Jesuits and the Dominicans for conveying stores and effects in the founding of the missions on the ocean coast above Santa Gertrudes, between 1760 and 1800, and since 1858 has attracted considerable attention. There is now (1867) said to be a small settlement here.

Above San Felipe there are no ports or harbors worth mentioning, as they are said to be shallow and but little frequented, or fitted for commerce, from the dangerous shoals and cayes formed by the deposits of the Colorado. All the forementioned islands, harbors, bays, and ports of the gulf, were first made known and named by Padre Pedro Ugarte, in his voyage up the gulf in 1721, in the sloop *Triumph of the Cross*, and more thoroughly and in detail by Father Fernando Consag in 1746, continued in small degree by Padre Wincelao Link in 1765; since that period nothing has been done in these gulf lines of any account.

THE FIRST AND SECOND VOYAGES OF SEBASTIAN VISCAINO.

Of the two voyages of Viscaino, in the seventeenth century, Taylor gives voluminous accounts, from which the following are extracts:

"In 1596, Sebastian Viscaino was dispatched from Acapulco with three vessels, having on board four Franciscan friars, to make a settlement in the country of California, found by Fernandez Cortez, where he arrived after touching at the isles of Mazatlan. At the isles of Mazatlan fifty of his men deserted, and Viscaino stretched across the mouth of the gulf and landed first at the bay of San Sebastian, and, not finding this suitable, went farther up the bay of Santa Cruz, where Cortez had made his colony in 1537, and at which he found many remains. This bay of Santa Cruz, or Puerto de Cortez, is said to be the same now known as the bay of La Paz, the name given to it by Viscaino from the peaceable character of the Indians, who here received him with good-will. They found in the seas near by fish of all kinds in the greatest abundance, and pearl oysters very plentiful. One of his vessels was dispatched up the gulf some one hundred leagues to make further explorations, on returning from which a body of fifty of the men were attacked by a large number of Indians, who killed nineteen of the men and wounded all the rest; the enemy, robbing the dead soldiers, decked themselves in their clothes and arms, and danced defiance to the invaders in sight of the ship. On arriving at La Paz, where he had stopped two months, Viscaino, finding his provisions running low, his houses being burnt, and his shipping getting out of repair, concluded to discontinue the enterprise, as too risky for his means and material, and, embarking his forces, arrived at Acapulco in October, 1596. During their stay in California, the four priests made diligent efforts to instruct the Indians in religion, and, with the humanity and prudence of Viscaino, succeeded in making them friends to the new visitors.

"Philip II. having died in 1598, his successor, Philip III., in 1599, and twelve months after the death of his father, directed the Count de Monterey, still acting as viceroy, to dispatch Viscaino on a second expedition.

"The expedition, consisting of four vessels, the Capitana, Santo Tomas, the Three Kings, and a smaller boat for entering the rivers, sailed in May of that year, and arrived near the Mazatlan Islands early in June, from whence they departed for California, and on the 14th June anchored in the place where Cavendish had burnt the Santa Anna, and to which Viscaino gave the name of San Bernabé, referred to before in our account, and so called to this day in many modern charts, and which is the same as the Puerto Seguro of Cavendish.

"At this place fish of all kinds were found in such abundance that boats could be loaded with very little labor, and pearl oysters strewed the shores in such unaccountable quantities as to make the beach appear like an immense pavement of brilliant mosaics; game, wood, and water were also in abundance, and the Indian population was civil and numerous.

"After four attempts to sail out of San Bernabé and frustrated by the north-west winds and fogs, the fleet finally got out on the 5th July, and passed the highlands northwest of the cape, known as the Sierra Enfadosa, and on the 20th Viscaino brought his vessel to anchor in the great bay of La Magdalena, discovered by Cabrillo, and some ocean points of which were mentioned by Ulloa. The bay was found to be very spacious, and populated with numerous rancherias of docile Indians, and abounded in immense shoals of fish, whales, pearl oysters, seals of all kinds, mussels, and other marine animals. On the 28th July they left the bay, above which the land gradually fell down into a pleasant and level country, the mountains retiring far inland, and on the 30th passed near to the mouth of a river with dangerous breakers. This fact has been often doubted; but recent explorations of that vicinity, up to 1864, show that there are three streams above Magdalena, which *in the winter season are full to the sea*. A short distance above this they found a large bay, named by them from the immense number of whales seen, Baja de Ballenas, in the position of which no two maps or charts agree. It was inhabited by myriads of sea-birds, and all kinds of shell and scale fish were found in the greatest abundance; pearl oysters were also found here, which seems to be their northern limits. Some eight leagues above this they came to an island called the San Roque, on the 31st July, and to another on the 5th August, called Asuncion, which seems to be the same as those situated a few leagues below the present Bartolomé or Turtle Bay. The same abundance of fish and marine animals was met with here, and on shore they found a large salina. Passing by a very high mountain above, of bare and naked rocks of varied and beautiful formations, which they named the Sierra Pintada, or painted mountain, where great mines of gold and silver were supposed to be. This mountain they were a week in passing, which on weathering, they passed the island of Natividad or Cabrillo, and came to anchor, on the 19th of August, under the isle of Cedros. Near San Bartolomé, they met with immense quantities of bitumen of an amber color, which was likely, from the beds of asphaltum said to abound in that vicinity, and which they say had a very bad smell: this fact was also mentioned by Cabrillo. The weather was so bad at these places, then the last days of August, that he left and returned to Isle Cedros several times, from the prevalence of the northwest winds, and they were constantly being separated from the other ships. Cedros Island was found covered with trees of pine and cedar, and inhabited by numbers of bold Indians. To the north and east an immense bay formed, which is now named, and generally acknowledged in geography, as the bay of Sebastian Viscaino, and not that just north of Magdalena Bay, as located by De Mofras and others. On the 9th September they left the island, steering northwest toward the mainland, and met with the Isle Cenizas; shortly afterward, on the mainland, a bay called by them San Hypolito, surrounded by a very beautiful country, near which is situated at present the ex-Missions of La Rosaria and Santo Domingo, the bay appearing to be the same sometimes called San Francisco, and now known as Las Virgenes; four leagues from which was the bay of Santos Cosmo and Damian, near the shore of which was a large fresh-water lake and with a fine level country in the

neighborhood, which appears to answer to the present bay of San Quintin. In this vicinity they passed by the Mesas, or table-lands, of San Cyprian, which appear to be the same as the curious five Hummocks of Vancouver (1792), forming five distinctly separated hills rising from level lands, not far from which is the Cape Engaño of Cabrillo and Viscaino, supposed to be the same as Cape Colnett of the present maps. The greatest confusion obtains in this part of Viscaino's account, and his chart, published by Navarette in 1802, gives scarcely any assistance in identifying his numerous anchorages; this may be owing to the bad weather he had continually experienced. Passing the islands San Gefrñimo, Cenizas, Pájaros, and San Hilario, they came to the bay of San Simon and San Jude, placed now in the vicinity of the ex-Mission of San Vicente, where the Indians were very troublesome; and this character they bore as late as 1816, when they rose in rebellion. On the 1st of November, Viscaino left this bay, and, proceeding a few leagues above, came to another large bay surrounded by lofty mountains, which they named the bay of Todos Santos, a name which it retains to this day. Shortly afterward, on the 5th, they discovered the Coronadas Rocks, called Islas Desiertas by Cabrillo; and a short distance north, on the 10th of December, they entered a famous port, called by Viscaino San Diego, which is the San Miguel of Cabrillo as now accepted in history.

"The next expedition of marine surveys undertaken by the Jesuits was that of 1746, by Father Fernando Consag, of the missions of Dolores del Norte and San Ignacio. This indefatigable priest was a native of Austria, and came to California from Mexico in 1732; he died while superior of the missions, in 1759, at the age of 56. Having left Loretto in four open boats, the party arrived in a short time at the anchorage of San Carlos, in latitude 28°, from whence they departed from the head of the gulf on the 9th June, 1746, to examine in detail the shores, ports, harbors, bays, islands, etc. As many of the positions and places mentioned by Consag still retain their names on most of the charts and maps of the present time, but nevertheless are yet unfamiliar to seamen, and their localities little known even in the peninsula to this day with exactitude, and some not at all, we shall make merely cursory mention of them, for they are all yet to be hydrographically examined and located in all this dangerous navigation. The first place he reached was three leagues from San Carlos, called Santa Ana watering-place, which makes a harbor, the lofty capes of which are San Gabriel and Las Virgenes; farther up was the bay of Trinidad, where there is a pearl-fishery, dangerous from reefs and islets; at the extremity was a bay named San Bernarbé, with a low island near by abounding in sea-wolves. Farther on is the cape of San Juan Bautista, with a dangerous rocky coast; the land is low, of hard clay soil and red appearance. A day's sail beyond is the bay of San Miguel; the anchorage is tolerable, and plenty of sweet water is near by. Close to this is the island Tortoguilla, sometimes called Cerro Blanco, the shore of which is troubled with dangerous currents, surfs, reefs, and rocks. Opposite Cape San Gabriel commences the island of Sal Si Puedes, and a few leagues from the cape is the bay of San Rafael, into which empties a small stream, called Kadacaman; in the shores are many caves and boiling springs, some of which springs are covered by the *high tide*; the water of the bay is tinged in patches of red and blue colors. A large pond of good water was found in one part of the bay, and the Indians were docile and hospitable, but were enemies of the Yaquis of Sonora, begotten of fights and murders growing out of pearl-fishing. A day's sail above San Rafael brought them to San Antonia Bay, in sight of a dark mountain, having two small rivulets in the vicinity, and a *fine fertile country is seen*. The next day a bay is reached, called Purgatory Bay, with several rivulets and much good country, and many hospitable Indians were found, to whom the father preached the Gospel; in the morning the boats were found aground, with only a fathom of water. A day's sail farther brings you to Cape Las Animas, a few miles to the north of which is the bay of Los Angeles, where a very troublesome and numerous tribe of Indians lived, and great ene-

mies of the pearl-divers; their young females went entirely naked. A day's sail above the Los Angeles is the bay of Our Lady of Remedios, containing a pearl-fishery, in front of which is the island of Angel de la Guarda, which is very rugged and mountainous. The channel between the island and the coast was found so full of whales that it was called then, and is still known to this day as, the Canal de las Ballenas.

"In these waters the party found valuable pearl-oyster beds, those near the shore being the best. On the mainland near by is a considerable rivulet; the anchorages in all these vicinities were found full of dangerous rocks above and below water. A short distance off is the watering-place of San Juan and San Pablo, near which is a red-colored hill. A day's sail above is a bay shaped like the letter G, full of rocks, called *the bay* of San Pedro and San Pablo, the watering-places of which are not very good. A short sail above this bay is another very large and commodious one, capable of holding any number of vessels, called the bay of San Luis Gonzaga, in the vicinity of which was afterward founded the mission of San Francisco Borja; in this bay were found great numbers of a variety of shells resembling the white pearl-oyster; also several rivulets of brackish water enter the bay, filled with fish; and the Indians were very numerous. The party dug wells on the shore, but the water was found bad, but at the upper end of the bay is a good watering-place, called San Estanislao. In San Luis Gonzaga Bay were found pearl-oysters and palm-trees; it was in this vicinity the Indians made the earthen jars mentioned by Ugarte twenty years before; a dog was also found among them and mentioned as a special curiosity, and their women went entirely naked. A short distance above Gonzaga Bay opens another bay, called La Visitacion, which seems to be of little account. Above Visitacion Bay is that of San Fermin, which is the limit of habitation of the pearl-oyster; and a day's sail above is the bay of San Felipe de Jesus, and in another day's sail is that of San Buenaventura, after which are no more harbors, but all sand-flats and marshes.

"At San Felipe, which is due east from the mission of Rosario on the Pacific, the water is very thick, of disagreeable odor and taste, and affects those who drink it with a sickness similar to scurvy; the rivulet which affords it is on the north side, and the shores of the bay are mostly sandy, and the anchorages excellent at high tides, and in front of the bay is a high rocky islet or farallon. In these vicinities were seen great numbers of *wild sheep* and *wild goats*, and in the early mornings and evenings the land on the Sonora coast could be distinctly seen. About 40 miles above San Felipe some red-colored marshes are reached, not far from the mouth of the Colorado, near to which is a bow-shaped creek, formed by an island, where the water *differs from that of the sea* and is caustic, and causes such malignant sores and boils as to last for many days, taking off the very skin like a blister, as was mentioned in Ugarte's voyage twenty years before. At the inferior bay of San Buenaventura no good water was found. The party ascended the river, but, meeting with the dangerous bores, did not get up as high as the junction of Gila. Indeed, their canoes do not appear to have reached twenty miles from the mouth of the Colorado, when they returned to the gulf on the 25th July, and, after meeting with many dangers from currents, rapids, and storms, finally reached Loretto about the 10th of August, 1746, after an absence of sixty days. Father Consags says, the reason why he mentions no latitude in his journal is, that they are all set down exactly in his chart transmitted to the viceroy and published in Venegas' work, but the instruments of 1746 gave latitudes from thirty to sixty miles out of the way. It is the chart which is the basis of all other charts and maps of the gulf shores of California down to the year 1866, and, of course, is *full of dangerous errors*."

The final attempt at the exploration of the gulf coasts of the peninsula under the Jesuits was that of Padre Winceloa Link, a native of Bohemia, who had recently founded the Mission of San Francisco Borja (pronounced Borcas), which is situated in about 28° 30', midway on the parallel of the port of Los Angeles,

on the gulf, and the northern extremity of the bay of Viscaino, on the Pacific. Link, who had only then been a few years in California, instructed a number of his Indians in the management of boats, for the purpose of fishing and exploring the coasts of his mission district contiguous to the gulf, and by the aid of whom in 1765 he made partial exploration of the great island of the Angel de la Guarda from Los Angeles port. He traveled over the greater part of the island on foot, in which he met with several pleasant-looking valleys, but, finding no water, animals, nor inhabitants, concluded it useless to prolong his investigations, and returned to his port of departure a few days afterwards. He mentions that the island is about 51 miles in length, and only some six miles in breadth; Americans who have touched at this island and others in the vicinity, on their way to the Colorado, since 1850, affirm that there are valuable fisheries there, and the lands are full of copper, silver, and lead minerals, and in some seasons immense numbers of a small and peculiar species of whales.

Two years after this expedition of Link, in the year 1767, the missionaries of the Society of Jesus were expelled from the establishments they had founded in California; and from that time to 1867, or the space of 100 years, the history of the peninsula is vacant of transactions connected with their order.

NOTICES OF VOYAGES FROM 1800 TO 1846.

In a fur-trading and otter-hunting expedition, fitted out from Boston in 1800, Captain O'Keene rediscovered the bay of Virgenes, now often called San Quintin, whereas present accounts make them two localities within a few leagues of each other. This voyage is stated to have returned immense profits.

In December of the year 1807 the ship *Dromio*, of 600 tons, belonging to Boston, commanded by an old Northwest trader, and carrying 26 guns and 108 men, sailed from that port for a smuggling voyage on the west coast of America. After making many good sales between Chili and Mexico, she arrived at Shelvock's Island, southwest from Cape San Lucas, near 21° latitude, in November, 1808, and employed her crew in killing fur seals, of which they succeeded in accumulating in the course of a fortnight 3,000 skins, worth much good money then in the Cantou market, where the ship was bound. From this island, the latitude of which is not stated, they went to Guaymas in December, and sold some \$150,000 of goods, and from thence to San José del Cabo; at both these places the ship's crew was treated with great kindness and liberality. Leaving San José on the 31st December, they arrived at the bay of Todos Santos on 4th January, 1809, which he places in 31° 36' lat. and 116° 22' long., and which is to the north of the bay of Virgenes. Here many Indians and but few Spaniards were met with, though they were not far from the mission of San Miguel, and succeeded, after trading with the people for 34 days, in exchanging most of the remnants of their cargo for 1,700 fur-otter skins. "For their cargo shipped at Boston two years ago," says Captain Little, who wrote an account of the voyage, "we had in its place \$650,000 (coined), \$40,000 in old silver plate, \$10,000 in *plata fina* and pearls, 3,200 fur-seal skins, and 1,700 fur-otter skins."

Between 1837-39, Dr. F. D. Bennet made a voyage in an English whaling-vessel to the Pacific coasts, in which they captured many sperm and other whales on the coasts of Lower California, and visited the settlements near Cape San Lucas. Between 1836 and 1846 great numbers of whalers, English, French, and American, recruited with much advantage in these southern settlements, principally at La Paz and San José del Cabo, and always found supplies of wood, water, fish, fruit, beef, and vegetables at reasonable prices. As many as ten whalers have been anchored at a time in these ports, and they are still resorted to, and offer cheap, reasonable, and convenient outfits to the best sealing and whaling grounds.

THE PAST AND PRESENT POPULATION OF OLD CALIFORNIA.

La Perouse, when at Monterey, in 1786, was informed by the Governor of the two Californias that there were then, in the 15 mission districts of the peninsula,

4,000 Indians and 54 Presidio soldiers. In Humboldt's "New Spain," he states that, in 1802, there were not more than 5,000 Indians and others, and that the barbarous tribes to the north numbered about 4,000 more, or 9,000 in all. From the best public authorities, Alexander Forbes says there were, in 1837, not over 15,000 inhabitants of all kinds. Loretto contained 300 souls, while La Paz with the Real de San Antonio, contained 2,000 souls. In 1848, the village of San José del Cabo contained some 200 people. In 1842, the Mexican Congress admitted two delegates from the two Californias on a basis of 33,439 population, 12,000 of which were acknowledged as belonging to the peninsula. At the time of the American occupation of 1847-'48, it was also admitted as numbering about 12,000 souls. The seven Dominican missions of the north sea coast are said to have contained 5,000 Indians in those establishments in the year 1800.

When the American occupation ended, their vessels took away some 500 political refugees, who arrived in the different vessels-of-war at Monterey, in October, 1848, from the peninsula ports below Loretto. After these left, and in the fall of 1848, commenced a voluntary emigration from the peninsula to dig gold in the new placeres of Alta California, which was estimated to take off some 1,200 of the best classes of the population, about one-half of whom found their way back before 1855. It is estimated, in 1867, that there are about 26,000 people in the country from San Diego to San Lucas, about 1,000 of whom are foreigners, as miners, whalemens, traders, etc., including French, English, Germans, and American, two-thirds of whom are Americans; the most of them arrived since 1855. No accurate account of the population has ever been published or *ever ascertained* since its foundation; the old Spanish notices up to 1802 being merely confined to the mission colonies, or settlements.

Since the year 1863 a regular monthly line of steamers plies between San Francisco and the Mexican coast ports as far as San Blas, touching at La Paz and San José del Cabo, and bringing Lower California into steam connection from British Columbia to Acapulco and Panama, and soon to Chili, which is having an important influence on the political, social, and commercial affairs of the country. In February, 1867, a steamship company was organized in San Francisco to connect all the settled gulf ports of Lower California, which will greatly stimulate commerce, mining, and emigration. The several incorporated railroad companies to run through the southern counties of the State of California to the Colorado valley will also have, within the next 10 years, important effects on the destinies of the country. The same may be said of those proposed from the valley of the Rio Grande to the port of Guaymas, which will doubtless be accomplished before 20 years have elapsed.

THE CLIMATE AND COUNTRY OF THE CALIFORNIA PENINSULA—RAINS WITHOUT CLOUDS.

The climate of the country between the boundary and Magdalena Bay is one of the most delightful, salubrious, and equable on the face of the globe, and, if settled, would be among the most accessible and acceptable sanitariums in the world, and is admirably adapted to raising many of the fruits of the torrid zone, and *all of those* of the Mediterranean basin as well as all the vegetables and cereals of Alta California; and all agree that they are of much better quality than those raised above San Diego. On the gulf shore, under the same parallels, it is not only much hotter, but is subject in the summer and fall months to terrible hurricanes and water-spouts; but these do not occur every year, and practiced mariners know how to avoid and escape from them to the ports close by with little difficulty. In the winter months, after the first rains of November to May, the transparency and delightful effects of the cooled atmosphere are said to be so exhilarating as to be unequalled in the world; the moonlights are as brilliant as those of Arabia Felix and Palestine, and good eyes can read print with ease from the light of the moon; the earliest notices since 1539 to 1867 remark these facts.

A beautiful phenomena is experienced in the peninsular meteorologies which are felt on land and on sea, particularly on the gulf coasts, and we believe is known in no other country. This is the fall of rains in the summer and autumn, when the sky is without clouds and the atmosphere perfectly serene. Much has been written on this by various eminent *savants*, and which, as far as we are aware, is not accounted for. But may it not be the showers falling from those immense water-spouts or cloud-bursts of which frequent examples occur in the gulf shores, through the Colorado country, and below the Santa Barbara Channel, and as high north as the great basin of Washoe and Utah, of which five or six recorded examples have occurred since 1861? May not these showers, taken up by the whirlwinds generated by the cloud-bursts, sweep off the falling waters far from their centres, and, with the force of the terrific winds, carry the rains into perfectly liquid atmospheres, where they deposit their drops upon the earth? This question may be propounded to scientific meteorologists.

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FOSSILS AND VALUABLE MINERALS.

The peninsula is said even to exceed the State of California in the extent of its fossil remains of shells, fish, mammalian animals, and even, as is suggested, fossil man. There are immense formations of fossil remains in the vicinities of Magdalena Bay, Loretto, and Moleje, noticed by the Jesuit writers and by Belcher and others.

Argentiferous galenas are very common above Moleje, and pure sulphur occurs in heavy deposits near the volcano vicinities, not far from the same old mission. Copper ores abound in several localities between San Diego and Rosario, and two mines have been worked there ever since 1855, and copper ores are also said by the Jesuit writers to be very common on the northern gulf coasts and islands; those of Cerralvo, San José, and Espiritu Islands being very rich and now well known. It is likely, when the business is well established, that the copper deposits of the peninsula will be very profitably worked, from the proximities of all of them to harbors and ports, as in no other parts of the world are they so accessible to good seaports. Quicksilver ores are also said to be found near Santa Catalina Mission since 1858. The salinas of the ocean coasts from San Quintin to Magdalena are very numerous and plentiful, and the salt is easily gathered. The salt-mines of Carmen Island are said to be sufficiently extensive to supply the whole world, and large quantities of salt have been sent to San Francisco during the last ten years, as it is very dry, pure, and of the prime quality, and is taken out only a short distance from ship-anchorage. Before 1750 the Jesuits offered to the viceroy to entirely support the California missions, if this deposit were granted to them by the King of Spain, but the offer was declined. For the last few years the Mexican Government has raised considerable revenues from farming out this salt-mine. All these salinas will add greatly to the resources of the country for the reduction of mineral ores and salting the product of the teeming fisheries of the coasts.

THE SHELL-FISHERIES.

Pearl-oysters are not found everywhere on the coast, but intercalate at intervals, *preferring* well-sheltered bays or harbors where fresh water empties; but this rule is not invariable. They are met with, for over 1,000 miles of shore line between Magdalena and around the cape, and all the way up the gulf north above Angel Guardian Island, and the missionary writers state that after hurricanes, they are known to have been thrown up on the beaches by the cart-load. There are, doubtless, many extensive beds never fished or even discovered in these little-known seas, as is the habit of the oyster family, and there is every likelihood they could be cultivated and increased as are the oystereries of Long Island and the Potomac, or of France and England.

The pearl-fisheries, which are always prosecuted near noon and in cloudless weather, are still pursued in the peninsula waters every year, and it is very likely the new diving-apparatus and machinery, getting into such common use in San Francisco and other large ports for submarine operations, would succeed admirably in facilitating not only the finding and working of them, but in hauling larger numbers to the surface. * * * It is to be borne in mind that the value of good pearls will make it always profitable to look for them, and a number one size and lustre is worth still from \$5,000 to \$6,000, and even more, for single pearls. Ordinary pearls are always abundant every year, but extraordinary sizes and colors are very rare. The most splendid of the pearls in the Spanish *regalia* were brought from the Gulf of California before Napoleon's invasion, and they had always been in high demand in Spain since the days of Cortez. An American minister, in 1863, says that some of these pearls were as large as pigeon's eggs, and were among the most valuable jewels in the crown regalia. Humboldt mentions that, in 1802, a Mexican priest invented a diving-bell for the purpose of taking pearl-oysters, which he experimented on in one of the lakes near Mexico City, over 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, but nothing more ever came of it. The pearl-oyster has been eagerly hunted in Lower California every year since the times of Cortez, and the early divers, even before his arrival, found them much easier than they did after 1750, and the Indians possessed great numbers of them, which they counted as money, and hung in strings as to this day they preserve their common shell money; the early traders got great bargains by exchanging trinkets and knives for valuable gems. After heavy storms in the season of 1740, immense banks of pearl-oysters were thrown up by the waves, and completely paved many parts of the ocean coasts below and above Magdalena Bay. The Indians of the vicinities of the Mission of San Ignacio, then recently civilized, knowing the estimation in which these were held by the Spaniards, brought large quantities of pearls from this sea-upheaval to the mission, and sold them to Manuel Osio and his fellow-soldiers for trifling values. With these treasures he procured his discharge, and, hastening to Sinaloa, purchased boats, supplies, and men, and in 1742 was fortunate enough to fish up not less than 127 pounds' weight of pearls, and in 1744 the large amount of 275 pounds, all of which made Osio the richest man in Lower California, and his descendants live there to this day. This lucky *armador de perlas* afterward commenced the first silver-mine near the Real de San Antonio, but he is said not to have made much money by his mining operations.

All kinds and varieties of the cactus or prickly-pear family, amounting to some fifty distinct species, abound in every part of Baja California, and yield the most delicious and healthy quality of fruits in the greatest abundance. The family of the agaves (mercals, magueys, or century plants) are extremely abundant and varied, and it is likely in the future will make an important article of commerce for the manufacture of spirits from the roots, and of rope, bagging, and paper fibre, from the leaves or pencas, which often weigh fifty pounds. It is certain that the fibre of the agaves could be furnished easily and in the greatest abundance, in any quantities, and within short distances of ship-anchorage. For rope and baggage it exceeds every fibre we have seen in strength, length of fibre, and durability. The family of acacia-trees, called mesquites, algarrobos, and locusts, abound in every part of the country. Two kinds of native palms, bearing edible fruit, are very abundant, and several kinds of cone-bearing trees, as pines, cedars, etc. Oaks, wild plums, cottonwoods, sycamores, willows, and elder, are also met with in mountain and valley.

The missionaries, after 1730, introduced the Arabian date-palm, which succeeded admirably, and yields abundantly, and also oranges, lemons, and all the species of the citrine family—pine-apples, bananas, plantains, and the most of the valuable and curious fruits produced in Mexico, below the level of 3,000 feet. They also planted the vine, olive, fig, pomegranate, almond, peach, quince, and even plums, apples, pears, melons, watermelons, and such like, in more elevated

and cooler districts; the vine, fig, olive, currant-grape, almond, quince, and each are much more luscious, and grow much quicker, and with less labor and expense, than in Alta California, and in many special localities are unsurpassed in the world for luxuriance, sweetness, and flavor. The fig and grape are much sweeter than in our State, and the grape ripens better and quicker, from hotter and drier suns, and makes much richer wine, brandy, raisins, and currants. Before 1849 the Lower Californians sent up annually to Monterey large quantities of dry figs, currants, grapes, dates, and peaches, and cheese also, which were sold at reasonable rates and good profits. The cultivation of all the fruits named, and of many others of Asia and Oceanica, could be indefinitely extended, with sufficient population and a stable government.

Wheat, barley, oats, maize, or corn, and all the cereals of Europe or Asia which have been tried, succeed well, according to localities and temperature, as well as such vegetables as sweet potatoes, okra, peas, beans, cabbages, and pumpkins, onions, egg-fruit, and the native vegetables used for the table in Mexico and Peru. The sugar cane has been cultivated for more than a century, and yields a sugar as strong and sweet as that of Peru, and very abundant in price. Coffee has also been tried, and its quality is excellent, as the valleys of Lower California, where sheltered from heavy winds, resemble in climate and soil the elevated country near Mocha in Arabia. If there is plenty of such land in the peninsula, coffee can be easily made to become a profitable business, but it must be always grown under the line of heavy frosts, or it bears no fruit.

The date-palm, in all its varieties, such as are found in Egypt, Morocco, and Arabia, is capable of being cultivated to an indefinite extent in Baja California, as it grows in upland and lowland vigorously, and bears the finest quality of fruits. The same may be said of the cocoa-nut palm, which could be made to flourish by the million; indeed, there would be no difficulty in growing any species of palm, except those peculiar to moist districts.

One of the best portions of the peninsula, in soil, fertility, climate, salubrity, and abundant fisheries, is that settled by the Dominican friars between 1774 and 1800. The best map of this portion of old California (as we are informed by Captain Kimberly, who has frequently visited it as trader and otter-hunter) is Payot's map of 1863. There is much good land in the vicinity of the esteros, or lagoons, and also near the missions of Rosario, San Vicente, Santo Domingo, and Santo Tomas; several permanent streams and a number of coast lagoons furnish abundance of excellent water for animals, irrigation, and ship supplies, and turtle and fish are exceedingly abundant and easily taken. The orange, lemon, banana, date-palm, grape, fig, olive, almond, peach, pomegranate, quince, and plum, do much better there than to the north of San Diego, and are not only sweeter, but are cultivated with much less difficulty than in Upper California, and arrive at maturity much earlier. The climate, from its proximity to the sea, is not only extremely salubrious, the people enjoying uncommonly good health, and being long lived, but the atmosphere is extremely fine, pleasant, and invigorating, and seldom troubled with cold summer fogs and winds; these facts are well known since 1770, the testimony of travelers and seamen being uniform. Many good harbors and ports are found, with every requisite of wood and sweet water for the use of ships; and all that is wanted to make a prosperous country is population and a stable government: there is said to be sufficient good land and other requisites to maintain and build up a large city.

Since 1851 all this part of the coast has been infested by runaway rascals and vagabonds from Alta California and Mexico, who have greatly injured the prospects of the respectable people settled in that section of Lower California. This got to such a pass that between 1856 and 1861 several of these desperadoes had to be shot, and their less guilty companions run out of the country. If it were well protected and governed, this section would rapidly increase in wealth and population, as it has, besides the above-mentioned advantages, excellent mines of copper, silver, lead, coal, and other valuable minerals. The opposite parallels

on the gulf, which are entirely unsettled, are also said to contain much good land and timber, with sufficient good water for large settlements.

THE CHINESE AS LABORERS IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

Whatever may be done in future under the different political aspects which may obtain in the California peninsula, no great amount of agricultural, marine, or mineral products can be accumulated without a sure and sufficient supply of tropical laborers at reasonable rates. The only people who can fill this necessary vacancy for long years are the Chinese, who have proved sufficiently docile in railroad and manufacturing operations in California State, or in Peru and the Sandwich Islands as cultivators of sugar and other products. With proper treatment and good laws, under the management of capitalists, the copper, silver, and lead mines, the overflowing fisheries, the cultivation of the vine, olive, almond, date-palm, maguey, cocoa-palm, nuts, figs, and currants, and of sugar, cotton, coffee, chocolate, or cocoa, tea, and hundreds of other tropical and intertropical productions could be carried on with great profits and in a very healthy and desirable climate, and in the vicinity of good shipping ports. The Chinese are not strangers on the Mexican coasts, having resided in Acapulco, San Blas, and other places, for years before 1800, having come in the old galleons from Manilla as merchants, servants, or sailors, and many of their descendants exist to this day in Western Mexico. There are no tropical laborers either as good, or as cheap and docile, as the laboring classes of China, and after a while they would soon make permanent residence in the country. They are doubtless intended by Divine Providence to play a most important part in the development of the countries of Pacific North and South America: nothing can long obstruct their coming.

THE RAILROAD LINES TO CONNECT SAN FRANCISCO WITH LOWER CALIFORNIA.

There are now regularly organized railroad corporations to connect the bay of San Francisco with the countries of the Colorado and the Gulf of California, which without a doubt will be completely effected before the year 1880, or only 13 years hence. These may be enumerated as follows, and all of them will join with the great railroad of the central route between Sacramento and Great Salt Lake, and so to the Mississippi, which will be completed by the 1st of January, 1870:

1. The southern railroad coast line from San José to Gilroy, and over through the Tulare Valley, and from thence by the way of Los Angeles and San Diego to the Colorado, generally called the Phelps Company.
2. The Sacramento and Arizona Railroad Company, from Sacramento via Stockton, Visalia, Fort Tejon, and to the junction of the Colorado and Gila.
3. Air-line railroad line from Matagorda Bay, in Texas, by the Mesilla Valley, the table-lands of Chihuahua, Arizona, and across the Colorado Valley and the coast mountains to San Diego Bay; called Pease and Wood's Line.
4. A line from Great Salt Lake, via the Pahrnagat silver mines, to the Colorado River at a navigable point.
5. The railroad company of General Angel Trias, which as a route surveyed from Matamoras and through Tamaulipas, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango, and Sonora, to the port of Guaymas, with liberal grants of land, mining privileges, etc., from the Mexican Government.

All these routes will be accompanied by telegraph lines. Railroad and telegraph lines will, of course, follow through the length and breadth of Lower California, and through all parts of Sonora, and down to Mazatlau, there being no insuperable difficulties in existence. The Overland Mail route, through from Texas and Arizona to San Diego, will likely also be soon reopened, and after that we shall speedily have regular mail lines between San Diego through to Cape San Lucas. So that, within a time much shorter than expected, daily mail

communications may be instituted between San Francisco and the southern parts of the peninsula, and also from the Gila all through Sonora and Sinaloa to Mazatlan.

The effects of the Panama Railroad, the railroads through Tehuantepec, Nicaragua, Honduras, Chiriqui, and Costa Rica, and the great ship-canal through the Isthmus of Darien, all of which will, doubtless, be effected by 1880, the passage by the canal of the Isthmus of Suez, the steam lines from California to China and from China to Europe, with the telegraph crossing from America to Asia, and thence through Russia to England, and so back to America, will, in the short space of twenty years, accumulate such overwhelming results in the North Pacific State as to involve, by the forces of an irresistible attraction, the peninsula of California in the grand circle of events in commerce and politics now rapidly hastening to a providential culmination.

PRESENT EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

A recent number of the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin* gives the following summary of Lower California exports for the year 1857, taken from official Mexican sources :

	Values.		Values.
Hides, 13,000 piece.....	\$32,500	Salt Fish, 1,150 pounds.....	\$96
Salt, 2,000 tons.....	12,000	Brazil-wood, 150 tons.....	3,000
Cheese, 100,000 pounds.....	8,000	Silver ores, 250 tons, cost price.....	5,600
Brown sugar, or panoche, 29,000 lbs....	11,000	Silver metal, 2,000 marks.....	16,000
Dried figs, 32,500 pounds.....	1,300	Gold, 80 ounces.....	1,120
Raisins, 28,500 pounds.....	2,200	Tortoise-shell, 300 pounds.....	6,000
Soap, 2,610 pounds.....	2,610	Pearls, value.....	21,750
Wine, 54 barrels.....	540	Mother of pearl shell, or concha nacar	
Dried dates, 20,000 pounds.....	1,200	495,700 lbs. at 6 cts.....	29,742
Oranges, 22,000 M.....	220		

Amounting in all to about \$155,000 in value. This makes no note of such valuable material as whale-oil, seal, sea-elephant and sea-lion oils, and that class of marine products, nor of pelts or fur seal, or of the sea otter, or the numbers of cattle, mules, and horses sold in Alta California, which must have made the true value of exports double. In 1866 the exports of mineral ores and many other articles had greatly augmented, and large amounts of whale and marine animal oil, with sea-otter pelts, were known, beyond cavil, to have been exported out of the country, and the shipments of Carmen Island salt were very considerable. It is no exaggerated estimate to put down the value of the exports of Lower California in the year 1866 at *one million of dollars*; and it is just as likely, from the present high prices of oil, it would run to two millions of dollars.

